"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair, preceded by showers, variable winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,340 NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1897.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Wheat, 90⅝; corn, 34; cotton, 8.

FOREIGN.—A dispatch from Madrid says the Government of Portugal is setting the Constitution at defiance and is adopting the most repressive measures, creating a reign of terror in the country. Unexpected progress was made in the peace negotiations at Constantinople yesterday, and it is said that everything has been arranged except the evacuation of Thessaly. The British losses at Fort Chakdara, in India, which was relieved on Aug. 2, amounted to seven men killed and one officer and thirty-seven men wounded. Prince Hohenlohe has gone to St. Petersburg to await the Emperor and Empress of Germany, who will arrive later in the week.—Page 5.

Page 1.

Miss Kate Smith of Yonkers saw a burglar leave her house on Monday night. He was carrying a bundle. She chased and captured him.

Dynamite cartridges, paris green, and a razor were found yesterday in the pockets of a man arrested in Union Hill, N. J., for disorderly conduct.

Assessments against real and personal property in Westchester County are larger than for years past. The Butler estate has been assessed for $1,014,000.

Whitelaw Reid, Special Ambassador from the United States at the Queen's jubilee, returned to this city yesterday from Amagansett, L. I., where he visited Secretary Sherman. Mr. Reid's visit was solely in relation to the report which he is about to make.

Fire in a large brick stable and ice factory at 429 and 431 West Fifty-third Street yesterday afternoon caused great excitement among the occupants of tenement houses in the vicinity. Between 200 and 300 horses were turned loose. The loss by the fire was $80,000.

Mrs. A. H. Humphreys, mother of Prof. Willard Humphreys of Princeton University, was drowned Monday at Lake George, and Prof. Humphreys narrowly escaped the same fate. His life was saved by the bravery and skill of a man sixty years old, who swam to the rescue.

The proposed uniformity agreement in regard to coal mining in the Pittsburg district is completed and ready for the signatures of operators, and it is believed that the required number will approve it. After that it is intended to hold a conference with the miners and agree upon a new wage scale. More of De Armitt's miners joined the ranks of the strikers yesterday.

Page 3.

The New Yorks had a walk-over at the Polo Grounds yesterday in their fourth consecutive game with the Brooklyns. Rusie was in great form, and a perfect enigma to the visitors.

The New York Yacht Club ran from Huntington Harbor to New London on its annual cruise yesterday afternoon. The run to Newport will be made to-day, and there will be races for cups given by Vice Commodore L. Cass Ledyard.

The International Lawn Tennis Tournament opened at the grounds of St. George's Cricket Club, in Hoboken, yesterday. The play was exciting throughout. W. A. Larned defeated H. A. Nesbit, and W. V. Eaves beat R. D. Wrenn.

The National circuit race meet was held under the auspices of the American Cycle Racing Association on the North Asbury Park grounds yesterday afternoon. "Eddie" Bald of Buffalo won the heats and finals in the two events in which he appeared, and was easily the lion of the day.

Page 5.

By the fall of a scaffold in Jersey City yesterday, John J. Roser was instantly killed and John J. Cook severely injured.

John Fulton, a boy of four years, who lives at 1,637 Park Avenue, ran in front of a Lenox Avenue trolley car yesterday and was run over. Both of his legs were crushed.

Mrs. Lizzie Schumann of Secaucus, N. J., was found dead in bed yesterday morning. A wound was discovered near the temple, and a revolver was near the body in the bed. She was the wife of Henry Schumann, florist, and their married life was unhappy.

Secretary McAneny of the National Civil Service Reform League gave his views yesterday as to the recent order of President Cleveland amending the civil service rules. He said the President's action marked an advance in the development of the reform.

A report comes from Honolulu that Minister Sewall has been waiting to declare a protectorate over Hawaii upon learning that the Senate has not acted upon the annexation treaty. Aug. 2 was fixed as the time of the event. The report is discredited in Washington.

Lieut. Michael Moore, the oldest retired soldier of the United States army, died in Brooklyn yesterday, aged ninety-seven years. His boyhood days were passed in the country near Canal Street, and he often swam and fished in the brook that formerly ran through Lispenard Meadows.

S. Misrahi, a diamond dealer, of this city, lost a case of diamonds worth $400 at the terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge, in Brooklyn, on Monday. An unknown woman picked up the case and disappeared with a handful of the diamonds. The remainder were recovered.

Page 7.

Receivers were appointed yesterday for the American Publishers' Corporation, formerly the United States Book Company. The business was a failure from the start.

Page 8.

British metal dealers have placed an order with the Pittsburg Reduction Company for 1,000 tons of aluminum. The contract was secured in open competition with all the aluminum works of Europe.

Lawyer Hamilton Harris, for the Gould heirs, who was a personal friend of the late Jay Gould, made a deposition yesterday. In it he said he never heard of Sarah Ann Angell's alleged marriage during the millionaire's lifetime.

Page 9.

Arrangements for the consolidation of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad and the Coney Island and Brooklyn Line have been completed.

Page 10.

Two more protests were made at the Custom House yesterday against the levying of import duties under the new tariff law on goods which reached this port and were entered on July 24.

Dora Meyer of Brooklyn, who was on a visit to Sullivan County, N. Y., while out in a rowboat on Saturday, reached out to pluck a pond lily and, falling overboard, was drowned.

The analysis of the breach in the Police Board showsthat most of the trouble was caused by mischief-making reporters who fostered a feeling of irritation by unfair and partisan reporting until conciliation and harmony became almost impossible.

Custom House experts refused to answer certain questions yesterday as to whether a calfskin should be classed as a hide. The basis of argument, it was urged, should be the accepted definition of the word "hide."

The interest of New York business men in the Merchants' Association is increasing as the time draws near for the beginning of the excursions of out-of-town merchants. The membership roll is constantly growing.

Police Captain Collins, acting under instructions, yesterday issued a mandate on Coney Island, forbidding indecent shows, games of chance, fortune telling, and palm reading, refusal to comply with the order in any case meaning a forfeiture of license. The order goes into effect to-day, and there is consternation among showmen on the island.

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KLONDIKE ROUTES BLOCKED

Yukon River Will Soon Be Closed by Ice and the Mountain Passes by Snow.

ROAD CUT OFF TILL SPRING

Thirty Cents a Pound for Transportation of Baggage, and No Way to Cross the Mountains but at the Risk of Life.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The man who goes to the Klondike this Fall will be one of the lucky ones. It is conceded that no steamer leaving here now can get up to Dawson City by the Yukon River route before the ice closes in. This leaves only the White's Pass trail and that over Chilkoot Pass available, and now stories begin to come in of the impossibility of getting over these routes under present conditions.

At Skaguay, the starting point for White's Pass, which is the least favored route, there are already encamped 200 persons. At Dyea, the beginning of the Chilkoot trail, there are more, and the steamers now on the way will land 1,200 or 1,500 persons and their baggage there within the next few days. Though a person with a very small amount of provisions may be able to get over the pass, those with large outfits certainly cannot.

Already the price of package over the pass has gone up to 30 cents a pound, and it will go higher. This will prohibit the majority of the miners from ever getting through. Snow has already fallen on the pass, and every man who attempts the passage now risks his life. Nevertheless, many will attempt, and the Spring thaw is certain to disclose the bodies of dozens of victims of the treacherous way.

KLONDIKE RISKS BARRED.

Life and Accident Insurance Companies Refusing Policies to Gold Seekers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The Chicago agent of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., has received instructions from his home office not to insure any person going to the Klondike region. It is a risk that the company does not desire to take on account of the extreme hazard, and because when death takes place the difficulty of obtaining the facts to make settlement of claims impracticable.

Inquiry develops the fact that many of the principal life and accident insurance companies have issued positive instructions to their general agents in the United States and Canada against assuming any risks upon the lives of persons contemplating a visit to the Klondike. Many of the general agents representing Eastern life and accident insurance companies in Chicago have received letters from the home offices of a prohibitory nature against these risks.

The companies carrying accident risks are even more particular than many of those assuming life risks. They go on the theory that the trip overland to Alaska is fraught with more dangers to life and limb from accident than from disease. The accident companies do not care to assume a risk upon a daring young prospector who will not take even the precautions of carrying sufficient clothing and food with him to the Klondike regions. They estimate that the greater portion of those going to that country are persons unaccustomed to cold and are insufficiently provided for the journey.

JERSEY GOLD SEEKERS.

Two Return from Pittsburg, and Another Starts to Seek Wealth.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 3.—Last Monday John O'Neil and Henry Dunn, two young men with more enthusiasm than money, started from this city to rough their way to the gold fields in Alaska. Last night a late freight train into this city from the West brought two sick-looking young men. They were O'Neil and Dunn. Their journey toward the Klondike ended at Pittsburg. Their money gave out there and while seeking means to cross the continent they went hungry and had no place to sleep. Being young men who had been accustomed to comforts, a few days of this life soon took the gold fever out of them, and they boarded a freight train for home. They were three days in reaching this city.

A short time before the returning gold seekers reached here another New Brunswick man left the city bound for the gold fields. He started better prepared than the younger men did. Not only had he $1,100, said to have been put up by a wealthy resident of this city, but he also carried with him experience of hardships in the gold and silver diggings of the West. He is Wilson Cronk, a confectioner. Cronk said before starting that he would take with him provisions for a year and a half at least, and would not stop at the gold fields, but would push on and do prospecting to locate the mother lode.

JERSEY MINING CORPORATIONS.

Two New Companies to Operate in the Northern Gold Regions.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 3.—Capt. Jack Crawford's Alaska Prospecting and Mining Company was incorporated here to-day with an authorized capital of $250,000. The company is authorized to acquire claims and engage in the mining business, and to buy and sell land and construct sawmills, factories, waterworks, &c. The incorporators are John W. Crawford, San Marcial, N. M.; Gen. Horatio C. King, Brooklyn; William T. Fales, Kansas City., Mo., and George B. Corsa, New York.

The Klondike, Yukon and Northwestern Gold Mining and Developing Company, with a capital stock of $500,000, was also incorporated here to-day by Jeremiah G. Slocum, William H. Simmons, and John H. Oakley of New York and B. C. Slocum of Jersey City.

MINERS TO CHOP WOOD.

Scheme to Earn Passage Money by Preparing Fuel for Steamers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—One dozen men have agreed to pay the North American Transportation and Trading Company $1,000 apiece for a trip to the Alaska gold fields, and the company says that the passengers will be allowed to earn the money back by chopping wood for the use of river steamers while waiting till the warmth opens the Yukon River for navigation. For each cord of wood split they are to receive $4.

"Our small steamers on the river have got to have the fuel ready for them when the river opens," said Manager Weir to-day. "We figure that a man could cover the $1,000 paid down by working during the period of waiting. The wood is soft—mostly pine and spruce—and a man of ordinary muscle should earn from $6 to $8 per day.

"Suppose one were to sail by our next boat and arrive at the mouth of the Yukon at about the time the river froze. That means a wait of nearly a year, during which time he might as well be working for us as doing nothing in the gold fields, where the ground would be frozen so solid that mining operations would be impossible."

STEAMER NOYO SAILS TO-DAY.

Ten Women and the Mayor of Springfield, Ill., Seeking Gold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The steamer Noyo will sail to-morrow morning with 140 passengers for Dyea, Alaska. Of the passengers already booked, ten are women, who will make the journey over the Chilkoot Pass to the Klondike gold fields.

Two others are Mayor A. C. Scott of Springfield, Ill., and his son. Mayor Scott has resigned his office to seek a fortune in the frozen North.

Gold Hunters Turned Back.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 3.—The steamer Queen, which arrived from Alaska yesterday, brought word that the mounted police of the Northwest Territory are meeting all people bound for the Yukon country at the British line and compelling all who have not a year's supply of provisions to return to the coast. Capt. Carroll of the steamer, warns every one not to attempt to enter the Yukon country before next Spring. The Captain says that not even those who are now at Skaguay or Dyea will be able to reach the interior this Winter.

Gold in Siberia.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Daily Chronicle says to-day that a Russian expedition has discovered twelve auriferous regions along the banks of the Rivers Artichs, Lautara, and Nemooja, and in other regions of the vicinity of the Sea of Okhotsk, in Eastern Siberia. An expedition is now examining the western shore of the Peninsula of Kamschatka, and the Government is about to send a second expedition to obtain further information as to the gold-bearing regions in this part of the Russian Empire, which promises, when opened up, to be a second California.

TAXATION IN WESTCHESTER.

Estate of Theron Butler Has Been Assessed for $1,014,000—Many Protests Being Made.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The largest personal assessment in this town this year is that against Henry B. Moore, executor of the estate of Theron Butler, for $1,014,000, which is probably the largest personal assessment in the County of Westchester. The total personal assessment in this town is $3,130,000, whereas last year it was only $156,000.

There have been more protests made this year by taxpayers against the assessments levied against their real and personal property than there has been in the history of Westchester County.

The village assessments have been open for some time, and this evening many people in the different villages protested against the increase in their valuations. The books containing the town assessments were opened yesterday and will be until the 17th, when the Trustees will meet to hear grievances. There will be plenty of them. Lively times are expected in the villages in the town of Greenburgh, where the villages of Irvington and Tarrytown are situated. The residents of those villages have appealed to the courts against the assessments.

VOLCANO MAYON'S ERUPTION.

Over 500 Persons in the Philippines Perished, and Many Villages Were Wiped Out.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 3.—For the fourteenth time since 1716 the volcano of Mayon on the Island of Luzon, one of the Philippines, is in eruption, and its streams of lava are carrying destruction through valleys for many miles around. Without the usual accompanying earthquake, Mayon burst out with tremendous force on June 26. The next day fifty-six bodies were recovered at some distance away, and the important towns of Libog, Mallpot, and Bacacay were being destroyed by the lava and ashes.

A week later, according to latest advices received in Hong Kong from Manila, the number of deaths at that time was estimated at 500, and the prospect was that the eruption would continue. More than a dozen small villages had been wiped out and a score of natives employed in the big hemp plantations around the volcano's base were suffocated or burned to death while trying to escape.

This part of the island is very thickly populated, because the soil and climate combine to make the hemp grown there the finest in the world.

Many people from China and Japan will journey to Luzon to witness Mayon in eruption.

ICEHOUSE AND STABLE AFIRE.

Excitement Caused by a West Fifty-third Street Blaze—Scores of Horses Turned Loose.

Fire in a large four-story brick stable and ice factory at 429 and 431 West Fifty-third Street caused great excitement yesterday afternoon in the densely populated tenement district about it. The building was completely wrecked, and tenements at the side and rear were badly damaged. The total loss was about $80,000.

The building, which had 60 feet frontage, extending back about 150 feet toward Fifty-fourth Street, was occupied by Charles M. Edwards & Co., ice dealers, who also conducted the Ormonde Boarding Stables. They kept between 200 and 300 horses in the stable, on the lower floor. The second and third floors contained ice wagons, delivery wagons of tradesmen, whose teams were kept in the stable, and pleasure vehicles, belonging to people who are now out of the city. In the rear part of the building, it is said, the firm had an ice-making plant. The upper floor was filled with hay and provender for the horses.

Neighbors stated last evening that between 175 and 200 bales of new hay had been placed in the building yesterday, and it was either in this hay or just below it on the third floor that the fire broke out. Every one connected with the establishment professed to be ignorant as to the cause of the blaze. A small engine on the third floor is used to run the elevator, but it was asserted that there was no fire near it. The fire started about 4:20 P. M., and employes at the stable set to work getting the 100 or more horses out of their stalls. A few were led out, but the halters of most of them were cut, and they were turned into the street. Meanwhile people in the street pulled the alarms at Fifty-first Street and Fifty-sixth Street and Ninth Avenue, and Chief Gicquel, with two hook and ladder trucks and three engine companies, responded. He immediately ordered a second and third alarm sent in.

The firemen quickly got water turned on the blaze in the hay, but the fire, dropping down the elevator and ventilator shafts, started to burn fiercely below them, and in a few minutes they were forced to retreat from the building. Then it became merely a question of saving adjoining property. Families in the adjoining tenements moved out, aided by a squad of police. Furniture was piled in the street, and much was broken.

At 5 o'clock the flames burst from the rear windows and set fire to a frame building at 432, owned by William Bucknor, and a three-story brick building at 434, owned by Ennis & Centre of 21 East Twentieth Street, and occupied by eight families. At 5:20 the roof fell in and part of the east side wall fell, crushing a frame building below. By 6:30 o'clock the fire was checked, but still burning fiercely within the big stable, and the firemen were busy on the ruins till midnight. The walls will probably be pulled down to-day.

Fire Chief Gicquel estimates the loss on the building at $35,000 to $40,000. Henry Holding of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue is the owner. Fifty or sixty vehicles, with most of the harness, were destroyed, the loss being distributed among a score or more of owners. The loss to Charles M. Edwards & Co., or Edwards, Merrill & Co., as the name appears on the firm's wagons, is estimated at $25,000, and the loss by fire and water on the Fifty-fourth Street buildings and that of Virgil Thurkauf at 433 and 435 West Fifty-third Street about $10,000.

Tramps Raiding South Dakota.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Aug. 3.—Over one hundred tramps and harvesters took possession of a freight train on the Northwestern Railroad last evening. The train was sidetracked and the Sheriff and police were called upon for assistance. After an hour's delay the tramps were dislodged and the train proceeded. Sheriff Ritter was called to Groton last night to arrest tramps who were terrorizing the town. After a big fight they were all jailed. This county is now overrun with tramps.

Poland Water Cures Inflammation of the kidneys. Circulars, 3 Park Pl., N. Y.—Adv.

MINE OWNERS' AGREEMENT

Uniformity Plan Completed and Ready for the Signatures of the Operators.

NEW MINING ERA PREDICTED

Conference with Miners to Agree on a Wage Scale to Follow the Ratification of the Uniformity Scheme—De Armitt's Men Joining the Strike.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 3.—The uniformity agreement, which has been in preparation for a week, is now ready to submit to the coal operators for their signatures. The members of the committee appointed by the convention of operators to put the document in proper form and to consult with attorneys as to its legal phases are confident that the compact will be acceptable and will be signed by the required 95 per cent. of the owners or managers of mines, and that as a result a better day will dawn upon the coal industry of the Pittsburg district.

The general purpose and provisions of the agreement are well understood. The binding quality of its provisions upon those who give adhesion to it are new. This is because after its submission to a number of the leading attorneys of Allegheny County it was decided that certain features required change in order that it might be binding in law.

The agreement, as amended by the lawyers, provides that all disputes shall be submitted to the commission provided for by the document. If the decision rendered by the commission is not satisfactory, an appeal can be taken and the matter placed in the hands of a Board of Arbitration for final settlement. The decision shall then be filed in the County Court, and thereafter shall have the same force and effect as a rule of the court.

It is hoped to have the required number of signers in time to call them together some time within the present month to perfect arrangements to carry the agreement into effect. When this has been done the operators will be ready to confer with the miners about the settlement of the strike and to prepare for a joint meeting of miners and operators to agree on a wage scale to go into effect concurrently with the uniformity agreement Jan. 1, 1898.

The strikers, to the number of 2,000 or more, are still encamped in the vicinity of the De Armitt mines. They have practically closed the Sandy Creek and Turtle Creek mines, and the Plum Creek men are coming out in small bodies. The customary efforts were made this morning to induce the men not to enter the mines, and in many cases they were successful. It is the intention of the strikers to keep up these demonstrations daily, and to march to the mines every morning at an early hour. By this method they expect to induce the few remaining men at work to come out. No threats of violence have been made by the strikers.

Brig. Gen. Wiley was in Pittsburg today in conference with Lieut. Col. Rutledge of the Eighteenth Regiment, and Major Lenny, Inspector of the Second Brigade. Gen. Wiley did not make public the reason of his visit, but the gathering of military men gave rise to the impression that the situation in the mining region was under consideration.

GOV. ATKINSON'S POSITION.

Free Speech, but No Lawlessness, in West Virginia.

CHARLESTOWN, West Va., Aug. 3.—Gov. Atkinson has written a letter to Messrs. Gompers, Sovereign, and Ratchford, a committee on behalf of the striking miners who called on him to inquire concerning the injunction against them and to ask what were their rights in connection with addressing miners. The Governor reminds them that his office is executive, and he cannot, therefore, interfere with the action of the courts, but he says that in his opinion there is the utmost freedom allowed in the discussion in public places of any subject, the only restrictions being that there must not be trespassing upon the property of others or incitement to riot or unlawful violence.

He assures them that he will protect all citizens in the exercise of the right of free speech, warning them at the same time that if they abuse that right by interfering with the rights or property of others he will just as energetically use the power of the State to suppress all lawlessness and preserve the peace.

Skull Fractured by a Striker.

BRAZIL, Ind., Aug. 3.—A number of miners went to the Big Four Mine, belonging to the Indiana Block Coal Company, last evening and ordered Walter Wright to discontinue work. He refused, and a fight occurred, in which William Daniels struck Wright on the head with a club, fracturing his skull and rendering him unconscious.

Oil for Locomotive Fuel.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 3.—The likelihood of the coal strike continuing has led Chicago and Alton officials to consider the advisability of using oil for fuel in locomotives. The Wabash is making experiments with oil, and the results have been highly successful. The expense is about 10 cents to the mile, while coal costs but 3 cents. The oil is used in the crude state, and is sprayed around the inside of the firebox.

Recruits for the Strikers.

The never-rip trousers' makers, whose trade is to make overalls, joined the ranks of the strikers yesterday for an advance of 50 per cent. in wages. They form a branch of the Pants Makers' Union, and said they could never earn more than $9 a week. The Executive committee of the pants makers was yesterday preparing the new schedule of union prices, which are 30 per cent. higher than those that prevailed before the strike began. Two hundred knee pants makers returned to work yesterday on union terms. The cloakmakers are very restless, and their leaders have hard work in preventing them from striking this week. A general mass meeting of the cloakmakers is to be held next week.

More Strikes of Workmen.

Several general strikes were ordered yesterday. One was on the new bachelor apartment house, the Royalton Hotel, that runs from Forty-third to Forty-fourth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The strike was against members of the Metal Wire Lathers' Union. The housesmiths say the work belongs to them. Carpenters on the cold storage warehouse in Horatio Street, near West Street, struck against the employment of non-union men. The electrical workers have also ordered strikes on several buildings where Contractor Buchanan of Philadelphia is putting in electric lighting apparatus, because he brought non-union men from Philadelphia. The painters had three strikes yesterday, one on the Washington Bridge, over the Harlem River; another is on the Central Bridge, and the third on the Harlem Bridge at Third Avenue, all for union wages and hours.

ANTITOXINE OF LOCKJAW.

Practical Test Made on a Colored Man in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The physicians at the Emergency Hospital to-day had their first chance to practically test the antitoxine of tetanus, or lockjaw. The sufferer was Richard Curtis, colored. He stepped on a nail several days ago, making a bad wound in the sole of his foot. All the symptoms of the disease developed. The muscles of the face and neck became rigid. The patient could not speak. Nourishment had to be given by injection.

The antitoxine was injected into the patient's side, and he has since been kept in perfect quiet. The physicians state that the spasms which are one of the features of the disease have begun to subside, and the patient's condition is now quite encouraging.

DROWNED IN LAKE GEORGE

Death of Mrs. A. H. Humphreys, Mother of Prof. Willard Humphreys of Princeton.

SON BARELY ESCAPES HER FATE

His Life Saved Through the Bravery and Skill of a Man Sixty Years Old—Mrs. Humphreys's Body Taken to Princeton.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug. 3.—Mrs. A. H. Humphreys, mother of Willard Humphreys, Professor of German in Princeton University, was drowned here last night, and Prof. Humphreys also would have lost his life but for the bravery and skill of Samuel Hoadley, who in spite of his sixty years swam to the rescue.

Mrs. Humphreys and her son were in a rowboat near the north shore of Long Island, when the son asked his mother to hand him a small article that was in her end of the boat.

Mrs. Humphreys took the desired article in her hand and, partially rising, was in the act of handing it to her son. Just then a wave from a passing steamer struck the boat and, overturning it, sent the occupants struggling in the water.

The son got hold of his mother and hung on to the boat by his bent arm. He cried for help several times before receiving an answer.

Samuel Hoadley, who has charge of the island for Dr. D. S. Sanford, was half a mile away, but as there was little air stirring, he heard the cries, and at once started for the shore. As soon as he came to the lake he kicked off his shoes and plunged in.

Prof. Humphreys told him not to come near unless he was sure that he could do so without risking his own life.

Hoadley did not stop for that. He swam straight to the boat and reached across and tried to get hold of Mrs. Humphreys and thus relieve the son from his mother's weight. He saw that Prof. Humphreys was well-nigh exhausted.

Hoadley's efforts and weight sank the boat, and left all three in the water without support.

The old man promptly turned the boat over and got the son's arm across the bottom of the craft, with his hand strongly fastened in the collar of his mother's dress.

Hoadley then took the painter and, swimming ahead, towed the boat to the shore. It is said that if some persons near by had assisted Mr. Hoadley Mrs. Humphreys's life could have been saved. But she was dead when Mr. Hoadley got the boat to shore. He had hard work reviving the son, to whom he devoted his efforts when he saw that there was no use trying to resuscitate Mrs. Humphreys.

Mrs. Humphreys's body was taken to Princeton this morning. The guests at the Marion House, desirous of showing their appreciation of the bravery of Mr. Hoadley, are getting up a substantial purse for him.

Mrs. Humphreys was a widow. She formerly lived with her husband on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. After her husband's death she took up her residence with her son in Princeton.

AGED WHEELMAN RUN OVER.

George E. Tuthill, Aged Seventy-two Years, Knocked Down by a Horse and Severely Injured.

George E. Tuthill, living at 3 Bank Street, was run over and seriously injured yesterday afternoon while riding a bicycle at Fourth Avenue and East Ninth Street. Mr. Tuthill was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, and Harry Barnett of 109 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, the driver of the truck which ran over him, was arrested by the Mercer Street police.

Mr. Tuthill is seventy-two years old and an enthusiastic lover of the wheel. He thought he had ample room in which to go ahead of the truck, but the speed of the horse was quickened with the result that one of the shafts of the vehicle struck Mr. Tuthill in the back and felled him to the ground. He fell directly under the feet of the horse, and the animal stepped on him. The bicycle became entangled about the horse's feet. P. Calligan, driver of a horse car, with the assistance of others, lifted the aged wheelman from the ground and placed him in a convenient building until an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital arrived. The surgeon found that four of the old man's ribs were broken, and that one of the bones had penetrated the lung. He was also covered with bruises. One part of his body showed the perfect imprint of a horse's foot.

Mr. Tuthill was removed to his home last evening, and the doctors said that he would probably recover unless pneumonia should set in. Mr. Tuthill is a flattenmaker by occupation, but has been for a number of years an instructor in the manual training school conected with Grace Episcopal parish. He lives with his daughter and son-in-law.

Barnett, the prisoner, is employed by T. Daub, an expressman, of 81 First Avenue.

SAVED FROM DEATH.

Heroic Rescue by Volunteers of a Boy from Drowning in the Hudson.

A catboat capsized in the Hudson River, off One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, last night, and the three occupants had a narrow escape from being drowned. They are Charles Ulitch, fifteen years old, of 2,033 Amsterdam Avenue; Cornelius McCrogan, fifteen years old, of Fort Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and John Blackstock, sixteen years old, of 1,926 Amsterdam Avenue.

The boat was not far from shore, and the three boys tried to swim ashore. After a hard struggle Ulitch and McCrogan landed safely, but Blackstock, who was becoming exhausted, cried for help. His cries were heard by Edward Fenton and Frank Smith of the volunteer life-saving crew, and they hurried to his rescue. He was caught just as he was sinking for the last time and taken ashore.

MRS. O'NEILL'S LETTER.

She Received It When She Was About to be Evicted.

Six weeks ago John O'Neill of 805 Amsterdam Avenue, who had been out of work for a long time, kissed his wife and four little children good-bye and left, declaring he would commit suicide. The tears of his family were of no avail and the wife at last turned to see an almost empty, cheerless home and starvation staring her in the face.

For days she haunted the Morgue and hospitals, fearful of finding her husband there, until last week another child was added to the family. Then dispossess proceedings were begun against her, and the street appeared to be her only refuge.

Somehow the agent of the house learned of her condition, and in a very short time stopped the legal proceedings. Not content with this, he gave her money for immediate necessaries and notified the Gerry society agents. When they called at the house yesterday it was to find Mrs. O'Neill happy over a letter that had just arrived. It was from her husband, who was in Philadelphia. He had no money yet, but has taken heart again, and will return to renew the fight. The family will stay together.

King's Daughters at Ocean Grove.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 3.—The annual convention of the International Order of King's Daughters and Sons opened at the Young People's Temple this morning. Mrs. Margaret Bottome of New York presided.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company Announces a rate of $2.50 New York to Philadelphia and return, account L. A. W. Meeting. Tickets sold Aug. 3 and 4 good until Aug. 9, inclusive.—Adv.

WOMAN CAUGHT A BURGLAR.

Miss Kate Smith of Yonkers Chased and Captured the Man Who Robbed Her House.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Morris Adams was a prisoner in the Police Court this morning. He was charged with burglary in the second degree, and was very crestfallen, for his capture was effected by a woman. Adams gave his address, evidently fictitious, as 84 Broadway, New York City.

Miss Kate Smith late last night saw a man leaving her house, at 91 Ravine Avenue. She made a hasty investigation, and found that a quantity of silverware was missing from the dining room. She gave chase to the man, who was going down the street. She was soon close behind him. The man, being burdened by the silverware, could not run as fast as the woman, and he was soon overtaken. Miss Smith grabbed him, and he started to parley and tried to make her release him. A policeman appeared just then, and the man started to run, having broken from the grasp of Miss Smith. The policeman soon ran him down and locked him up.

Miss Smith was in court to prosecute the case, but Judge Kellogg postponed the examination of Adams until to-morrow morning. The charge against Adams is burglary in the second degree. He was greatly surprised when Miss Smith caught up with him and accused him on the street. Adams evidently thought that there was no one in the house at the time he entered it.

110 PERSONS DROWNED.

Steamer Sri Hong Ann from Singapore Wrecked Near Malacca.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—News has been received of the wreck of the steamer Sri Hong Ann bound from Singapore to Malacca. The steamer foundered in a squall ten miles from Malacca and one hundred and ten people were drowned. Captain Rawlins and ninety-six passengers and the crew were saved.

CONTENTS OF A MAN'S POCKET.

Five Dynamite Cartridges, Package of Paris Green, and Razor.

Giacomo Morado of 247 Bull's Ferry Road, Union Hill, was arrested in West Hoboken at 1 o'clock yesterday morning for disorderly conduct.

In his pockets were found five dynamite cartridges, one package of paris green, and a razor. He was subsequently charged with threatening to kill his wife and is held for examination.

RAG PICKER FINDS $100.

Discovered in the Fob Pocket of a Pair of Trousers at New Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 3.—Michael Spinnella, an Italian rag picker, searched a pair of trousers to-day which he some time ago pulled out of an ash barrel. He found a one-hundred-dollar bill in the fob pocket.

It was folded tightly and made a very small bundle. It had the appearance of having been carried as it was for a long time. The fortunate Italian deposited his find in a bank without delay.

WHISKY DISTILLERS OBJECT.

In Louisville They Say the Bottling Rule Is Impossible to Carry Out.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 3.—A large number of distillers met to-day and filed objections to the regulations for bottling whisky in bond. Their objections will be transmitted by the Revenue Collector here to Commissioner Forman.

The distillers mainly object that the rule requiring all the work to be done in one day is not only almost a matter of physical impossibility, but would be detrimental to the quality of the whisky. They think after filtration it should be allowed to settle a day or two. They want no restriction as to the number of filtering cisterns or as to the size of the bottles. Some want the privilege of rectifying. It is evident the law is not going to be as valuable as the distillers once thought.

MUSTANG ON A RAMPAGE.

Leads a Crowd a Chase Around St. John's Park and Kicks Effectively.

A runaway mustang, owner unknown, with a long rope attached to his bridle, dashed into St. John's Park, at Hudson and Laight Streets, last night and created wild excitement. Men and boys tried to head him off or catch the rope, but the animal was so effective with his heels that no one cared to approach.

With half a hundred men and boys in pursuit, the mustang ran to the railroad freight yards, and was at last apparently corraled against two freight cars. But he wasn't, for he made a vicious kick at a fat man, who wasn't reached, but nevertheless gave up the chase and then jumped over the bumpers of the cars. Detective Mangan of the Leonard Street Police Station approached too near and had his hat kicked off.

A lucky man at last grabbed the rope, a hurried turn was taken around a lamppost, and then the pony gave up and lay down. He was finally taken to a near-by livery stable, where his owner may get him.

Married an Heiress Unawares.

STOCKTON, Cal., Aug. 3.—Everett Rugles has just discovered that the lady whom he recently wedded is an heiress. For some time an estate in New York State in which Mrs. Ruggles is interested had been in a legal tangle. On Saturday Mrs. Ruggles received notice to the effect that everything had been settled, and that she would receive one-seventh of the estate, valued at about $750,000.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The heated condition has reached the interior of the Middle and South Atlantic States. Montgomery and Little Rock report 102°; Nashville, New Orleans, and Palestine, 100°; Kansas City, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cairo, and Memphis, 98°; Washington City, 86°.

The increase in magnitude and the advance southward of the high area to South Dakota has broken the intense heat of the Lower Mississippi and the Red River of the south valleys, and the middle slope, Kansas City and Amarillo reporting a fall of 20°, Concordia 18°, Omaha and Pueblo, 6°.

The pressure is high off the Middle Atlantic coast and a trough of low pressure extends from Arizona to the North Pacific coast.

Showers have occurred in the Missouri Valley and on the middle slope, and scattered showers in the lower lake region.

The temperature, except as above stated, has remained stationary in all districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	68	71	74
6 A. M.	69	70	75
9 A. M.	72	76	78
12 M.	75	79	83
4 P. M.	76	77	83
6 P. M.	76	78	81
9 P. M.	73	73	79
12 P. M.	70	71	75

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78½
Weather Bureau	75
Corresponding date 1896	72
Corresponding date for last twenty years	73

MR. REID RETURNS TO TOWN

Special Ambassador's Visit to Mr. Sherman Was Only in Relation to His Report.

CONFERENCE, BUT NO DELAY

Question of the Secretary's Rumored Resignation Not a Topic of Conversation—Mr. Reid to Visit President McKinley by the Lake.

Whitelaw Reid, who represented the Government as Special Ambassador at Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee, was in this city yesterday for a few hours. He was on his return to Ophir Farm from Amagansett, L. I., where he had been to pay his respects to Secretary Sherman. Mr. Reid arrived here about 11 A. M., met Mrs. Reid at the home of her father, D. O. Mills, 634 Fifth Avenue, where they took luncheon, and afterward, at 2 P. M., went on to their country place.

Saturday, shortly after Mr. Reid reached this city on his return from England, he sent a telegram to Secretary Sherman, inviting him to spend a few days at Ophir Farm. The telegram, as given out by Mr. Sherman, was as follows:

Hon. John Sherman, Amagansett, L. I.:

Can you not arrange to stay a few days at my place, Ophir Farm, when you are on your way to Boston? It is on your direct line, and if you can come and stay over I will send you time tables and all needful particulars.

New York, July 31. WHITELAW REID.

The Secretary of State replied that he was not going to Boston for at least a week. Mr. Reid then called upon M

uation in Greater New York before his departure, and he said:

"I sincerely trust that the Democrats will behave sensibly and patriotically. If they do so they have an admirable opportunity this year to win against Mr. Low, or any other man."

"Do you believe Mr. Platt will oppose Mr. Low simply because he cannot be controlled?"

"I do not," was the reply. "I think Mr. Platt intends to do his best, and when he intends to do a good thing he usually does it."

SOLID FOR STRONG.

Hell Gate Republicans Hope He Will Be the Next Mayor.

"I am not a betting man, but I would be willing to wager $100 against $50 that Mayor William L. Strong will be the candidate of the united opposition to Tammany Hall, and that if he is the opposition candidate that he will be elected Mayor."

This statement was made by Superintendent John Graham of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies in the Department of Public Works, yesterday. Mr. Graham, like his chief, Gen. Collis, is booming Mayor Strong for the anti-Tammany nomination.

Mr. Graham's Club, The Hell Gate Republican Club of the Thirty-third Assembly District, has gone into the same enterprise. Last night this organization adopted resolutions commending the administration of Mayor Strong, favoring the coming together of all political bodies opposed to the restoration of Tammany Hall power, and expressing the hope that they will unite in requesting him to be the first Mayor of Greater New York.

Reynolds on the Low Boom.

James B. Reynolds, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union, who has been on his vacation, was in the city yesterday and paid a visit to the headquarters on East Twenty-third Street. He said the Low boom was flourishing. Mr. Reynolds will conclude his vacation with a ten days' stay at Dublin, N. H.

ORATORS TO STUMP OHIO.

Long List of Senators and Representatives That Mr. Hanna Has Secured for His Campaign.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 3.—Before Senator M. A. Hanna left Washington the Fall campaign in Ohio, so far as it relates to speakers, was entirely planned and a list of prominent men had been secured.

The list as given out at the headquarters in the Perry Payne Building to-day, includes all well-known Republican leaders in both the Senate and the House of Representatives. It was upon Mr. Hanna's personal solicitation that the following statesmen pledged themselves to come to Ohio at some time in the campaign and stump the State in the interests of the party and of Mr. Hanna: Senators Allison, Burrows, Carter, Cullom, Fairbanks, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Hawley, Hoar, Maston, Nelson, Spooner, Thurston, Wellington, Lodge, Wilson, and Wolcott.

Representatives—Babcock of Wisconsin; Belknap, Illinois; Bingham, Pennsylvania; Boutelle, Maine; Bromwell and Burton, Ohio; Dushins, Iowa; Dingley, Maine; Dolliver, Iowa; Foss, Illinois; Gibson, Tennessee; Henderson, Iowa; Henry, Texas; Hitt, Illinois; Hooker, New York; Hopkins, Illinois; Hull, Iowa; Johnson, North Dakota; Johnson, Indiana; McCleary, Minnesota; Mahany, New York; Payne, New York; Reed, Maine; Sherman, New York.

The dates have not been definitely settled upon for the opening of the campaign, but it has been decided that some time between Sept. 10 and 20 the first gun will be fired with a simultaneous outburst in four or five districts of the State. Senator Hanna himself will take the stump, not as a special orator, but simply to be present at all the large meetings to shake short speeches.

KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS.

Gov. Bradley's Hard Fight to Secure an Indorsement from the State Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 3.—Indications multiply that Gov. Bradley is to have a lively fight if he secures an indorsement of his administration from the State Convention, which meets here next Tuesday. His agents are at work in Louisville and in various counties and cities in the State to secure delegations, but so far without much success. The State Central Committee has been manipulated against him, only one of the thirteen members being for him. The others all belong to the Dr. Hunter and Senator Deboe faction, which Bradley has done so much to antagonize.

At the meeting they were willing to give him an indorsement, but now they have been so much attacked in The Frankfort Capital, which is edited by Assistant Adjt. Gen. Forester, his particular henchman, that they may not consent. Mr. Bradley, it is understood, is coming here to attend the convention. His enemies will also be active, and a big row is possible, as the Republicans believe they are securely in the majority.

HOOS AND THE FINANCE BOARD.

An Official Report in Reply to the Jersey City Mayor's Charges.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City, on July 14, sent to the Board of Finance a communication in which he found fault with the board's methods, the city expenditures, the purchase of public parks, the investment of the moneys in the Sinking Fund, and the extravagance of the salary list. The matter was referred to the Committee of the Whole, which yesterday reported to the board. The tone of the report is charged with sharp personalities. Divested of these, it shows that the salaries of which the Mayor complains are regulated by statute, the Legislature in most cases having fixed a minimum salary for each office.

The board also gives tables showing how the Sinking Fund moneys are invested. The fund holds $1,416,370.86 of long-term city bonds, which bear $80,000 a year interest. These bonds, the board says, can readily be disposed of at any time the city chooses.

The board also shows that the financial methods of which the Mayor complains are also regulated in a great measure by legislative enactment, and the board reminds the Mayor that it is his privilege and duty to veto any item of the tax levy, or the entire budget, if he pleases.

KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY.

Investigation Ordered by the State Prisons Commission.

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—The State Prisons Commission at its meeting to-day decided to make an investigation of the condition of the prisoners in the Kings County penitentiary, many of whom, it is alleged, are insane because they have no work to occupy their time and attention.

Commissioners Montarye and Boyd were appointed as a committee to make the investigation.

COLLISION AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Cars on the Great Gorge Route Came Together—Over Twenty Injured.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 3.—A head-end collision occurred this afternoon between two cars on the Great Gorge Route. Twenty or twenty-five persons were injured, some quite severely.

C. S. Gleed, wife and daughter, of Topeka, Kan., were among the injured. Mr. Gleed had his face bruised, and an ankle sprained. His chest pains him intensely. Mrs. Gleed has a bad gash over her right eye, and one of her legs is badly bruised. The little girl was bruised about the face and lost some teeth.

Mrs. Anna Anderson and daughter of Buffalo were cut and bruised. Mrs. E. Robinson and Miss Mabel Spencer of Toronto were badly bruised.

Mrs. Lizzie M. Dunn of Toronto is the most seriously injured of all. She had two of her ribs broken, and a wound eight inches in length was made in her scalp. Mrs. Alexander Sinclair of Toronto has both ankles and her right wrist sprained, and is cut and bruised about the face.

Mrs. A. J. Jackson of Toronto is badly bruised about the body. Mrs. J. B. Johnson of Dayton, Ohio, has a number of teeth knocked out. Some of her teeth were forced through her cheek. She is suffering severely from shock.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McCormick and Miss Unice Martin of Baltimore were bruised and cut, but not seriously. Mrs. Fred M. Scott of Deposit, N. Y., had one leg bruised and the knee-cap dislocated.

The accident happened on a curve. Both cars were running at a twenty-five mile rate when they came together. Fortunately the accident occurred on the inside track. Had it occurred on the outside trak both of the cars probably would have been thrown into the water.

OLD MERCHANT KILLED.

Wisner H. Townsend Either Falls or Jumps from the Third-Story Window of His House.

Wisner H. Townsend, seventy-seven years old, a retired dry goods merchant, living with his wife and two daughters at 165 East Forty-ninth Street, either fell or jumped from the third story of his house at 12:30 o'clock this morning, and was killed.

He struck the sidewalk on his left side, crushing in several ribs and fracturing his skull. Henry Lehman of 244 East Forty-ninth Street and Thomas Patterson of 135 East Forty-ninth Street were across the street from the Townsend residence when the accident happened.

Mr. Lehman says he saw the old man appear at his window clad only in his night shirt. He appeared to be walking in his sleep, and leaned far out over the window ledge. Lehman and Patterson shouted to him not to jump, but it was too late.

The white-clad body fell through the air, turned partly over, and struck the walk. Patterson saw that life was not extinct, and he called Policeman Kiernan of the East Fifty-first Street Station. The policeman sent a hurry call to Flower Hospital, and Dr. Stopper responded. He pronounced the man dead.

For eight or nine months Mr. Townsend has been slightly demented, owing, it is said, to his advanced age. Last night he seemed better than usual, and retired at 10 o'clock. It is thought he became despondent after going to bed, and in this condition jumped from the window.

BERNARD COHEN IN TROUBLE.

Husband of the Countess Polzinski Arrested in Chicago Charged with Bigamy and Larceny.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Bernard Cohen, the husband of Countess Polzinski of Buffalo, N. Y., is under arrest at the Central Office on the charge of bigamy and larceny. Cohen failed here a year ago in the clothing business.

The detectives allege he learned of the Countess Polzinski, a widow, with a fortune estimated at $60,000. He went to J. Shepard, a jeweler, and told him that he wanted to borrow some diamonds to wear so that he could give the Countess the impression that he was not a poor suitor. Shepard, the police assert, intrusted Cohen with $8,000 worth of diamond, he married the widow, but Shepard never received money for the jewelry, so he secured Cohen's indictment.

Cohen came here to settle the matter and quash legal proceedings. A warrant sworn out by a Mrs. Cohen, who asserts she is his first and legal wife, was served on him. She charges bigamy. Cohen asserts he was divorced from the first Mrs. Cohen.

JOHN BEAMERT ARRESTED.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The police to-day arraigned John Beamert, supposed to have been once a member of the firm of Beamert Brothers, publishers in New York City, on the charge of stealing a set of diamond earrings from Mrs. Anna Gray.

Beamert's identity was established through Pawnbroker Lipman of 99 Madison Street, to whom the alleged thief attempted to pawn the jewels, and, in order to produce a favorable impression, produced letters of recommendation from the Secretary of the Agricultural Department at Washington and from prominent lawyers of New York. Lipman copied Beamert's New York address, the latter being at 146 East Eighty-seventh Street, New York, but did not make a note of the names of the attorneys.

Mrs. Gray had advertised the diamonds for sale. She says Beamert called himself James G. Clark. He took the jewels to another room and then left the hotel. He was arrested at Lipman's pawnshop trying to sell the gems.

WEYLER REACHES MATANZAS.

Captain General Pardons Enrique Nunez, an Incendiary.

HAVANA, Aug. 3.—Capt. Gen. Weyler embarked at midnight on the Spanish cruiser Vasco Nunez, bade farewell to the authorities, and arrived this morning at Matanzas.

The Captain General has pardoned Enrique Nunez, an insurgent incendiary, who was under sentence of death.

WITNESS MAY BE TRANSPORTED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Consul General Lee has been informed by a Judge of the military court that Fernandez Chaquelo, convicted of rebellion, has been sentenced to life imprisonment, which would result in his being sent to Ceuta, Africa.

This would dispose of his testimony as a witness in the case of Govin, an American who was killed by the Spanish troops. Gen. Lee has addressed a note to the Governor General asking for positive information as to what decision the Spanish Government has reached in the case.

JAPAN IN FINANCIAL STRAITS.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 3.—The steamer Olympia brings news that the Japanese Government is seriously embarrassed financially owing to the rapid pace at which the nation has been going since the war with China, particularly in building railroads, telegraph lines, new Government buildings, improving harbors, and strengthening the army and navy. The big war indemnity paid by China has been kept in England to pay for new warships and armament, and the Government's reserve funds are exhausted.

FORTY MILLIONS OF CAPITAL.

TRENTON, Aug. 3.—The Glucose Sugar Refining Company, with an authorized capital stock of $40,000,000, was incorporated this afternoon. The company is empowered to make sugar from corn and also to manufacture all the products and by-products of corn. The principal place of business in this State will be in Jersey City. The capital stock is to be divided into 140,000 shares of preferred and 260,000 shares of common stock.

The incorporators are F. O. Matthiessen of New York and James B. Vredenburg and A. Q. Garretson of Jersey City. Mr. Matthiessen is the sugar refiner with extensive refineries in Jersey City.

American Glucose Company Enjoined.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 3.—On a suit of George F. Hardin of Chicago, who claims, with his father, to hold $250,000 of stock in the American Glucose Company, an injunction was issued by the Circuit Court to-day restraining that company from discontinuing the manufacture of glucose or selling out to the trust.

Glucose Trust Gains Control.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The glucose plant of the American Preservers Company at Davenport, Iowa, has been sold to the Glucose Trust for $700,000. The acquisition of this plant, it is said, will give the trust control of a majority of the plants throughout the country.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 3.—A negro woman, the wife of John Roberts, a small farmer, and her two children were burned to death yesterday afternoon in their home at Malvern Hill.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 3.—The British steamer Baltimore City, from Montreal for Manchester, which went ashore on Flat Island in the Straits of Belle Isle July 20, has become a total wreck.

WATERVILLE, Me., Aug. 3.—Prof. W. A. Rogers of Colby has been elected to the Babcock Professorship of Alfred University, New York. This is a Professorship of Physics recently endowed by George H. Babcock of Plainfield, N. J., with $100,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.

1:30 A. M.—79 Ridge Street; L. Pelzer; age, $50.

7:15 A. M.—308 West Sixty-ninth Street; T. McCabe; damage, $10.

11:30 A. M.—434 West Thirty-fourth Street; Annie McCormick, damage, $10.

4:30 P. M.—429 West Fifty-third Street; C. M. Edwards and others; damage, $100,000.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

A GRAND WORK

Helping Tired Mothers and Giving Rosy Cheeks to Children.

Thousands of tired, nervous, worried women have found strength, health and happiness in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies their blood, strengthens their nerves and gives them good appetites. Pale and puny children are given rosy cheeks and vigorous appetites by the great blood enriching qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is indeed the mother's friend and it may well have a place in thousands of families. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

BOY KILLED WHILE BOXING.

John Flynn Succumbs to a Blow Over the Heart in Newark—His Adversary Faints.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 3.—Frederick Treichler, thirteen years old, and John Flynn, who was a year older, engaged in a boxing match at noon to-day with bare fists. Flynn was struck just over the heart and dropped dead. Both boys were employed in a factory on Gerrabrandt Place.

When Flynn and Treichler became engaged in boxing their companions gathered around and nicknamed them "Fitz" and "Corbett." They pounded each other merrily, and the match lasted several minutes. Treichler feinted with his left and drew Flynn on. Treichler countered with his right and struck his opponent a blow on the breast a little to the left of the centre and above the heart. Flynn groaned and threw up his hands, then sank to the pavement. When Flynn dropped it was thought by the young onlookers he was simulating a knockout, and there was great cheering and laughing. Flynn did not move, and some of the boys became anxious, and while the cheering and laughing kept up two of them bent over the prostrate lad. The boys sent for physicians, but Flynn was dead when they arrived.

When Treichler realized his friend was dead he fainted. He was revived by the doctors. Then he ran away before the police arrived. An alarm was sent out for his arrest. About 2 o'clock some women saw a boy fall at the corner of Crittendon and Rowland Streets. The boy was Treichler. Water was thrown on his face and he was partly revived when Officer Byrne appeared. The latter was about to send for the ambulance when the boy told who he was and what had happened at the factory. He said he was being constantly challenged by Flynn, and that yesterday afternoon Flynn taunted him with being afraid to box. The challenge was renewed at noon to-day and he accepted it. The police have been unable to find any one who will say the battle was anything but a friendly one. The boys who witnessed the fight say that the two boys were laughing and joking as they fought. Treichler is said not to be over strong mentally, and it is feared the occurrence may affect his mind.

TO FLY FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

W. F. Felts Tries His New Aeroplane at Different Altitudes.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 3.—Willis F. Felts, who threatens to fly from the top of Pike's Peak next Sunday, suspended to the new aeroplane, went to the top of the peak yesterday to test his apparatus. He made several attempts to float out upon the air, but each time his theory was jarred by coming in contact with the hard rocks.

The tried elevations 2,000 and 4,000 feet lower, and says at the latter his efforts were highly satisfactory. He thinks he will require 200 square feet of canvas instead of 125, which he now has, to support his weight in the rarified atmosphere at that altitude.

THE CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

Kingston Police Chief Was Dared to Arrest a Woman, and He Did.

KINGSTON, Aug. 3.—Because he was dared to arrest a woman, Chief of Police Hood last night arrested Miss Jane Francois Sahler, one of the social leaders of this place, charging her with violating a city ordinance by riding her bicycle on the sidewalk. The arrest was witnessed by a score of persons, and there was much indignation because of the chief of Police.

A friend of his jokingly said as Miss Sahler rode by: "If she was a man you'd arrest her," to which the Chief responded, "I'm going to arrest her, anyway." This morning Miss Sahler was discharged by Recorder Murray in the city police court.

In Kingston many of the streets are badly kept, and wheelmen and women ride often on the sidewalks. Scarcely any one is arrested, and had it not been for the challenge Miss Sahler's arrest would not have been ordered by Chief of Police Hood.

CARDINAL GIBBONS DINED.

Guest of the Meadow Club of Southampton, L. I.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 3.—A dinner was given last night in honor of Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, who is stopping here, by S. L. Parrish, at the Meadow Club.

The guests included Bishop Foley of Detroit, Mich.; the Rev. Father Duffy, pastor of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. W. W. Battershall, pastor of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Albany; Frederick H. Betts of New York, Salem H. Wales, ex-Park Commissioner Elihu Root, Gen. Thomas H. Barber, United States Army; Henry May, John Hampden Robb, Arthur F. Brice, R. H. Robertson, William B. Hornblower, Dr. George A. Dixon, George C. Clark, Lieut. Alexander L. Morton, United States Army; George Blagden, Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis, Dr. P. E. Chambers, Edward Townsend, Duncan Cryder, John W. Kilbreth, brother of the late Collector, James T. Kilbreth; Louis C. Murdock, ex-Judge Horace Russell, and Charles R. Henderson.

THE ELKS ON THE DIAMOND.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 3.—Local Elkdom had a gala time at Exposition Park at the Elks' ball game. The teams of New York Lodge, No. 1, and Pittsburg Lodge, No. 2, had a battle royal for supremacy on the diamond, which was viewed by a crowd of about 800. The following was the make-up of the teams:

NEW YORK.		PITTSBURG.	
Hart	1b	McCutcheon	2b
Armstrong	2b	Heyle	cf
Crane	3b	Young	c
Ward	ss	Paisley	3b
Campbell	p	Gumbert	p
Bigelow	lf	Joyce	rf
Don	c	Coombs	ss
Evans	rf	Randolph	1b
Vidocq	cf	Rankin	lf

Edward Morris was the umpire. The Pittsburgs took the field first. Hart, the first batter, made the first run for New York—the only one they got in the first inning. He got his base on a wild throw to first, after a strike out. Gumbert's home run in Pittsburg's first brought down the grand stand. The following was the score by innings:

New York Elks	1	2	1	0	3	2	1	3	5	—18
Pittsburg Elks	7	4	1	3	1	0	2	5	.	—23

KILLED ON THE BALL FIELD.

Dennis O'Connor of the Westchester Protectory Hit on the Temple.

WESTCHESTER VILLAGE, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Dennis O'Connor, twelve years old, was killed to-day while playing ball on the grounds of the Catholic Protectory here. He was a member of the regular baseball team of the junior division, and a good player. This afternoon the regular team was playing a game with a picked nine from its own division.

O'Connor was playing in short field, and when the game was almost at an end he ran in to stop a line ball. It is supposed the sun blinded him as he ran, and the ball went through his hands and struck him on the temple. He dropped where he was and did not regain consciousness. Dr. Droogan attended the boy, but could not revive him, and he died within half an hour.

O'Connor belonged in New York City, and at the Protectory it could not be learned where his relatives, if he had any, lived in the city.

Owing to the fact that the game was an exciting one, most of the boys who were not playing in the match had gathered along the lines to see the fun. When it was realized the blow was a serious one, and that the injured boy might die, the smaller boys became greatly excited, and were only quieted when they were formed into line and marched to the classrooms.

THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES

Secretary McAneny of the National Civil Service Reform League Gives His Views.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

Number of Political Appointees of Preceding Administrations Will Be Protected, but Not as Many as Most People Suppose.

George McAneny, Secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, was asked yesterday to give his views on the effect of the changes made in the civil service rules by President McKinley. Mr. McAneny said:

"President McKinley's recent order amending the civil service rules marks an advance in the development of the reform the importance of which can hardly be overestimated. The new rule, requiring that no removal shall be made from a position subject to competitive examination, except for just cause and upon written charges of which the accused shall have full notice and an opportunity to make defense, will have a far-reaching application. It will apply to every officer and employe in the departments at Washington, excepting officers confirmed by the Senate, certain attorneys in the Department of Justice, a few private secretaries, and the common laborers.

Employes Reasonably Safe.

"In the great local offices, such as the New York Custom House and Post Office, it will apply to all between the extremes of officers confirmed by the Senate and laborers, except the principal Deputy or assistant, and the cashier. In the case of each office or employment affected, it will mean that the incumbent shall not be removed except for reasons having to do with the good of the service, that have nothing to do with politics or religion, and that may be safely put in writing. An officer having the power to remove will hesitate to assign reasons that are frivolous or unjust, and the officer or employe, of whatever rank, will enjoy a reasonable degree of security so long as his services continue to be meritorious. On the other hand, it is a mistake to suppose that the discretion of the department head is to be unduly limited, or that there will be the slightest difficulty in getting rid of an objectionable subordinate. The new rule provides for no form of trial. Nor is the action of the department officer subject to review by any other executive authority. All that is required is that the reasons for his action shall be a matter of record, and that, if the person removed wishes to be heard before his case is finally adjudicated, he may have a fair opportunity. Unless the reasons are sufficient, the department officer will hesitate to file them, and if the person removed knows they are good, he will hesitate to dispute them. This is a very simple plan compared with the court-martial of the army or navy, or the elaborate and somewhat bothersome trial system of the municipal Police and Fire Departments. It is quite sufficient, however, both to protect the meritorious employe and to permit the maintenance of proper discipline, has been proved by experience. A similar rule has been in operation in the Post Office Department, applying to clerks and carriers, for three years past. There it has worked with absolute satisfaction.

"The new order has the force of law, and it goes into effect at once. Any officer who disobeys it must, under the provisions of Civil Service Rule II., be dismissed from the service. The immediate result will be both to prevent all removals for political reasons, and to put a stop to the practice of putting out one man merely to make a place for another who may happen to be eligible either for certification under the rules or for reinstatement. The administration has sinned a little in each of these respects, but the action of the President, coming thus early in his term, is the strongest possible guarantee for the future.

Effect of the New Order.

"The new order will protect a certain number of political appointees of the preceding administration, but not nearly so many as most people suppose, and none at all who are incompetent or unfit. The extensions of May 6, 1896, covered 30,082 positions; 5,033 of these were the employes of the navy yards who had been placed under merit rules by Secretary Tracy in 1891, and whose classification as part of the general system was a mere formality; 5,025 were employes of the Light House and Life Saving Services and other Treasury branches that had been previously subject to separate examination systems, and were non-political; 2,061 were Indians employed in the Indian Service and excepted from competition; 6,258 were mechanics, engineers, &c., in the Engineering and Ordnance Bureaus of the War Department, also non-political, and 4,120 were Pension Examining Surgeons, paid by fees. Of the remaining 8,500, many other classes had not been affected by political changes. It may safely be said that not more than 5,000 officers on the entire list had been appointed for political reasons, and these classified, including the Division Chiefs. Of the positions classified before May, 1896, the most important were those in the Government Printing Office. Sixty-nine per cent. of those in that office at the date of classification had been left there by the preceding Republican Public Printer, Mr. Palmer. It is well that these facts should be understood clearly, not only because it is fairer to Mr. Cleveland, but in order that it may not be charged against Mr. McKinley that he has given his protection to any considerable number of employes who, from one point of view, might not be entitled to it.

Recent Changes in the Service.

"Quite a number of changes have been made among the Division Chiefs and other high subordinates since the change of administration, partly by dismissal, but mainly by reduction or transfer within the service. The political proportion among these places has been pretty well equalized. The fact that President McKinley has extended a reasonable protection to those appointees of Mr. Cleveland who remain in the service, as well as to all others, seems to me in the highest degree creditable. The whole subordinate service is now in a fair way to reach the basis of permanence and good discipline that is essential to the best administration, and the President, in adding to the system of appointment for merit, the guarantee of retention for merit has made that basis possible. He has done in fact what Mr. Cleveland, toward the close of his first term, declined to do. During the latter part of 1887 a revision of the rules, changing the plan of classification and extending its scope, was prepared by the Civil Service Commission. When this revision was submitted to the President it contained the following: Whenever a dismissal from the Executive civil service is made, a written statement of the cause of the dismissal must be filed in the department or office from which the dismissal is made and become a part of the records of such department or office.

"The revision was approved with the exception of this rule, to which Mr. Cleveland objected on the ground that the power of removal should not be restricted even to the limited degree proposed. The framers of the first civil service rules had held the same idea. The Curtis Commission in 1872 reported to the President that it seemed to them more desirable to afford a reasonable security of permanence in office 'by depriving the head of illegitimate motives for removal' rather than by fixed regulations, 'unless it can be shown from the nature of the system that the power of removal is likely to be abused.' Experience has shown that even under the limitations of the competitive appointment system the removing power is abused. It was this fact that prompted the commission to recommend its restriction to Mr. Cleveland. Since 1888 it has frequently made the same recommendation to other Presidents, but it has been left for Mr. McKinley to take the decisive step.

"The other changes in the rules embodied in the order of July 27 had to do with the classification."

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—President John E. Hudson, American Bell Telephone Company, Boston.

EVERETT—Henry M. Field, Stockbridge; P. B. Findlay, Johannesburg, South Africa; C. Michau, Cape Colony.

FIFTH AVENUE—Oliver L. Millard, London; Congressman John Dalzell, Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; E. F. Abell, Baltimore.

GRAND—Deputy Surgeon Gen. Lieut. Col. Dr. D. C. Huntington, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Senator and Assistant Postmaster General Charles Neilson, Maryland.

MANHATTAN—Judge G. P. Andrews, New London.

MURRAY HILL—Vice President George E. Merchant, Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway, Rochester; W. D. Newbell, United States Army; A. B. Scott, Geneva, Switzerland; Theodore Thomas, Chicago; Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, Connecticut.

SAVOY—K. Van Dyck, Philadelphia.

WALDORF—W. E. Tillotson, S. Walker James, Boston; A. W. Robeson, Kimberley, South Africa.

WINDSOR—J. La Mott Morgan, Alabama; Marquis de Rabell, José Tuya, and A. P. Lacazetti, Havana.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Albany, N. Y.; W. M. Whitney & Co.; G. Lang, dry goods; 335 Broadway.
G. T. Stoneman, knit goods; Holland House.
Heiser, Muhlefeder & Co.; S. A. Heiser, white goods; Hotel Imperial.
Amsterdam, N. Y.; J. N. Lovenheim; A. Lovenheim, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Atlanta, Ga.; Douglass & Davison; Mr. Braehme, dress goods; 45 Lispenard Street.
Brannan, Smith & Co.; R. B. Sharp, woolens; Hotel Grenoble.
Baltimore, Md.—Trautman, Hecht & Co.; S. Trautman, millinery; Hotel Albert.
R. M. Sutton & Co.; W. P. Robinson, notions; Albemarle Hotel.
Hamburger Brothers & Co.; L. Hamburger, woolens; P. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Blanchester, Onio.—Rice Brothers; R. J. Rice, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.
Bloomsburg, Penn.; Estate of E. Lowenburg; W. Lowenburg, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Smith, Murray & Co.; Mr. Blake, notions; 57 White Street.
Buffalo, N. Y.—J. Kraus & Son; J. Kraus, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
The William Hengerer Company; D. Shaw, dry goods; 317 Broadway.
Butler, Mont.—The Connell Company; F. P. Bacon, dress goods and silks; 258 Church Street; Stuart House.
Boston, Mass.—Jordan, Marsh & Co.; W. H. Powers, furnishing goods and umbrellas; Mr. Dumandler represents; H. Quinn, gloves; J. Gardner, laces; 8 Greene Street.
Jordan, Marsh & Co.—J. Lamb, dry goods; 8 Greene Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
S. Cohen & Co.; L. Cohen, small wares; St. Denis Hotel.
William S. Butler & Co.; D. C. Theall, upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.
R. H. White Company; A. McLachlen, cloaks and suits; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Normandie.
R. H. Stearns & Co.; W. L. Barnard, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.
Calvert, Texas.—McIntosh, McCrary & Lauderdale; L. S. Fullers, dry goods, &c.; W. M. McIntosh, notions, &c.; Colonnade Hotel.
Chambersburg, Penn.—George E. Craig, notions; St. Denis Hotel.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Repes, Creamer & Co.; A. Repes, notions; Stuart House.
Chicago, Ill.—Baude & Hanlon; F. W. Baude, notions; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Frank Brothers; C. Frank, laces and embroideries; 115 Worth Street.
A. M. Rothschild & Co.; Miss Kent, millinery; H. Rosenthal, cloaks and suits; H. Geider, millinery; 43 Leonard Street.
Murphy Brothers; J. B. Murphy, woolens; Windsor Hotel.
L. Loewenstein & Sons; S. Loewenstein, woolens; 70 Worth Street; Hotel Netherland.
Cincinnati, Ohio.—Levy, Price & Co.; W. L. Levy, clothing; 49 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.
The H. & S. Pogue Company; A. Trevor, cloaks and suits; Holland House.
Buddeke Brothers & Co.; J. H. Buddeke, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Cleveland, Ohio.—Sterling, Welch & Co.; S. H. Craemer, upholstery goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
W. S. Bailey & Son; W. S. Bailey, carpets; Gilsey House.
A. W. & J. Sampliner & Co.; N. Sampliner, cloaks and suits; Stuart House.
Dayton, Ohio.—W. Wertheimer & Co.; W. Wertheimer, clothing; Hotel Manhattan.
Des Moines, Iowa.—L. Trepanier; J. Trepanier, dry goods, &c.; Park Avenue Hotel.
Detroit, Mich.—Hunter, Glenn & Hunter; Miss Dogge, ladies' and infants' wear; 57 White Street.
Dubuque, Iowa.—Roscher, Aiman & Co., dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.
Foxboro, Mass.; F. J. Gurry, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
J. F. Hartshorn, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Galveston, Texas; Meyer & Buechner; L. Meyer, fancy goods; Union Square Hotel.
Gonzales, Texas; Fisher Brothers; W. Fisher, dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.
Hartford, Conn.; S. Wohl, millinery, &c.; Park Avenue Hotel.
Holyoke, Mass.; McAuslan & Wakelin; W. B. Wakelin, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Pettis Dry Goods Company; G. H. Given, books; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
W. Lawrie & Co.; W. H. Avant, notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.
Kansas City, Mo.—Doggett Dry Goods Company; S. F. Hill, white goods and linens; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.
Burnham, Hanna, Munger Company; R. S. Jones, linens, white goods, notions, ladies and infants' wear; M. F. Jones represents; 43 Leonard Street; Gerlach Hotel.
Knoxville, Tenn.—L. Hall, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.
Lampasas, Texas.—Stokes Brothers; M. Y. Stokes, dry goods, &c.; St. George Hotel.
Lawrence, Mass.—Kiley Brothers; G. H. Kiley, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.
Louisville, Ky.—Lange, Bauer & Co.; A. D. Lapp, jean clothing; Belvedere House.
Memphis, Tenn.—The J. S. Menken Company; C. Crosby, notions; Mr. Kirker, laces; 115 Worth Street; "expected Thursday."
B. Loewenstein & Brothers; D. J. Kearns, upholstery goods; 51 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Minneapolis, Minn.—S. E. Olson & Co.; W. H. Gardner, millinery; 258 Church Street.
S. Segelbaum & Sons; A. Segelbaum, dress goods, silks, and velvets; St. Denis Hotel.
Wyman, Partridge & Co.; H. Andree, silks and velvets; 258 Church Street; Hotel Albert.
William Donaldson & Co.; Miss Pettibone, ladies' and infants' wear; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Montgomery, Ala.—Steiner & Lofman; L. Steiner, domestics and dress goods; 54 Franklin Street.
"The Fair;" I. Pollak, notions and furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street.
Morgantown, West Va.—S. D. Hirschman, clothing; 708 Broadway.
Nashville, Tenn.—R. Smith & Co.; J. T. Smith, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.
D. Lowman & Co.; W. Berger, notions and millinery, 224 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.
Herman Brothers, Lindauer & Co.; B. Lindauer, notions, 21 White Street; Hotel Vendome.
New Haven, Conn.—Malley, Neely & Co.; Miss A. Degan, ladies and infants' wear, 45 Lispenard Street.
F. M. Brown & Co.; E. O'Meara, dress goods and silks, 709 Worth Street; Morton House.
Norwich, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.
Paducah, Ky.—R. Weille & Son; C. Weille, clothing; St. Cloud Hotel.
Philadelphia, Penn.—Sullivan, Hettrich & Co.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; B. J. Sullivan, notions; St. Denis Hotel.
The Sigman Hat Company; L. J. Stern, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.
N. Snellenberg & Co.; E. Snellenberg, clothing; Hoffman House.
John Wanamaker; L. E. Weber, ribbons and millinery; Hoffman House.
Pittston, Penn.; Corcoran, O'Brien & Tigut; J. B. Corcoran, clothing; C. H. O'Brien, clothing; Sinclair House.
Pittsburg, Penn.; Kaufmann Brothers; S. S. Kerr, carpets; 699 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Joseph Horne & Co.; Miss M. F. Woods, ladies and infants' wear; 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.
J. M. Gusky; J. M. Gusky, furnishing goods; 738 Broadway; Holland House.
The Pittsburg Dry Goods Company; G. F. Newell, furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Providence, R. I.—B. H. Gladding & Co.; W. Armour, silks and velvets; C. Cornell, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
San Francisco, Cal.—The Brenner Ullmann Company; V. R. Ullman, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Scranton, Penn.—Williams & McAnulty; L. J. Williams, carpets; Hotel Gerlach.
Sioux Falls, S. D.—Freese & Rhode, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.
Springfield, Mass.—Smith & Murray; C. A. Kochat, house furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Sumter, S. C.—O'Donnell & Co.; N. O'Donnell, shoes; Hotel Albert.
St. Paul, Minn.—Mannheimer Brothers; G. H. Walker, dry goods, &c.; 53 Franklin Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
St. Louis, Mo.—B. Nugent & Brother; H. F. Otto, millinery and ribbons; 377 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.
Sonenfeld Millinery Company; L. Ackerman, millinery; Hotel Gerlach.
H. S. Hysinger & Co.; H. S. Hysinger, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Syracuse

WANAMAKER'S
FURNITURE

In the August Trade Sale of Furniture we offer to New York a similar advantage to that we have given Philadelphia each Summer for years.

There its meaning is fully understood. A great response to our announcement comes quickly and true as an echo.

And here we expected a worthy response but it came with double measure. We have cast our lot in this community, and with each passing season we expect fuller appreciation.

This being so, how foolish it would be to sell such Furniture, at never so low a price, as would leave a lingering sting of regret. A warp, a crack, a dislocated hinge, things that would sing in a minor monotone—"Beware of Wanamaker Furniture."

We have Furniture reputation made elsewhere to sustain by duplicating it in New York. This marks the level of our purpose in the Furniture Trade Sale. It should command your confidence.

Many of the best Furniture makers were suspicious of these Trade Sales—years ago. Now they all seek to be represented, and would consider it a discredit to be omitted.

Remember the two great facts:

First. This sale commands $500,000 worth of high-grade Furniture—all newly made from latest designs.

Second. The prices will be fifty per cent. higher as the Fall season comes on. The mid-summer methods make the cut in prices—there is no compromise in qualities.

Many Chiffoniers and Parlor Suits added last night for today's business.

Yesterday the price list was of Bed Room Suits. To-day we print a list of Dressing Bureaus.

Of Oak, top 32x16, 3 large drawers in base, fancy shaped mirror, 16x20, and cast brass trimmings. $5.

Of Oak, top 36x17, 3 large drawers in base, beveled plate mirror, 18x20, and cast brass handles. $7.

Of imitation Mahogany, top 45x21, 4 drawers in base, oval French beveled plate mirror, 24x30. $11.

Of Oak, top 45x21, 4 drawers in base, oval French beveled plate mirror, 24x30. $16.

Of Curly Birch, top 44x23, swell front, 4 drawers in base, fancy shaped French beveled plate mirror, 24x30. $22.50.

Of Curly Birch, top 45x22, 4 drawers in base, swell front, fancy shaped French beveled plate mirror, 30x34. $27.

Of Mahogany, top 48x21, 4 drawers in base, swell front, fancy shaped French beveled plate mirror, 28x34. $33.

Of bird's-eye Maple, top 50x24, swell front, 4 drawers in base, fancy shaped French beveled plate mirror, 32x38. $38.

Of bird's-eye Maple, top 54x24, serpentine front, 5 drawers in base, carved top, fancy shaped French beveled plate mirror. 30x40. $40.

The price range is $5 to $110.

Fourth floor.

FOULARD DRESS SILKS

To-day a splendid Dress pattern can be had for just half of yesterday's cost. How long will you wear Summer Silks? Until October probably. Why then worry along with the old ones? You're tired of them. To-day's chance will enable you to replace them so cheaply.

A pair of preferences make the story.

One of the best manufacturers preferred our money to his own Silks, even at half prices.

We prefer his good Silks at half prices to our money.

Which do you prefer?

These 10,000 yards of Foulards would have been 85c and 75c yesterday. To-day they are at the uniform price of 38c a yard.

The colors are:

White on blue,	white on navy,
white on bronze,	white on turquoise,
white on brown,	white on dark brown,
white on black,	pink on black,
blue on black,	violet on black,
Nile on black.	

All grouped in the Rotunda.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

A WORLD'S RECORD BEATEN.

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—John Flanagan, the champion hammer thrower, surpassed all records to-day by throwing the sixteen-pound hammer 157 feet 4 inches.

This performance took place at the athletic meet of Division No. 7, Ancient Order of Hibernians. Champion Flanagan was giving an exhibition, so his throw to-day will not stand as the world's record.

On his second throw he beat his world's record of 150 feet 8 inches by one inch.

A Step in the Maher-Sharkey Fight.

Representatives of Peter Maher and "Tom" Sharkey met yesterday afternoon and paid in the second deposit of $2,500 for the side purse of the fight between the pugilists. The time and place of the meeting were not decided upon, as the articles of agreement of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club of San Francisco have not yet arrived, and there are several bidders to hear from. The probability is that "Sam" Austin will be chosen referee.

NATIONAL CYCLE RACES

"Eddie" Bald of Buffalo Wins Heats and Finals in Two Events at Asbury Park.

CORBETT WINS OVER MADDOX

"Tom" Cooper, Who Was Expected to Meet Bald, Excused—Three Professional and Three Amateur Events Offered — Summer Guests as Spectators.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 3.—Fair faces and gay Summer costumes imparted a social character to the National circuit race meet, held under the auspices of the American Cycle Racing Association on the North Asbury Park Athletic grounds yesterday afternoon. "Eddie" Bald was the lion of the day, and well sustained his claims to distinction by winning both heats and finals in the two events in which he appeared. The riders in both classes of events were nearly all from New York and its vicinity, and the meet as a whole represented the metropolitan district as genuinely as most of the recent New York races. "Tom" Cooper had entered, and the spectators were in hopes of seeing the two kings, Bald and Cooper, pitted against each other. Cooper was excused from racing, however, and did not put in an appearance.

Six events were offered, three professional and three amateur. In the professional races, among those entered were Ray Macdonald, O. S. Kimble of Louisville, L. R. Lefferson, the former amateur favorite of the Harlem Wheelmen; H. R. Steenson, F. F. Goodman of the Riverside Wheelmen, "Sammie" Brock of Brooklyn, Jay Eaton of Elizabeth, "Al" Newhouse of Buffalo, and Frederick Loughead of California.

Among the amateurs were many of the New York favorites, including R. A. Miller of the Greenwich Wheelmen, C. M. Ertz, W. H. Owen of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen, I. A. Powell, and Ray Dawson of the New York Athletic Club, and Bert Ripley of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

By far the greater part of the 6,000 spectators were Summer residents of the resorts in the neighborhood, who appeared in light Summer dress, and transformed even the ordinary dingy bleachers into seas of gay color. The young women were inclined to be enthusiastic on any provocation, and continually urged the racers with cries and waving of handkerchiefs. When the lions of the track appeared there was a perfect tumult of admiring feminine plaudits, and the ovations directed at the winners were long-continued and uproarious.

One of the amusement features provided was a half-mile race between James J. Corbett and Harry Maddox, an Asbury Park rider of some note in former years. Corbett had a handicap of about one-third of a lap, and as the track is three laps to the mile he had no trouble in winning by a lead of nearly eight seconds. He smiled broadly all the way around the track and was loudly cheered as he finished.

Track and weather conditions were good and the afternoon's sport fairly clean. A few spills occurred, but were not followed by serious injury to any one concerned.

Summaries:

Two-third-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Three heats. First Heat—Won by Joseph Johnson, Red Bank, (60 yards;) second, E. C. Hausman, H. W., New Haven, (scratch;) third, R. A. Miller, G. W., New York. Time—1:28 3-5. Second Heat—Won by Ray Dawson, N. Y. A. C., (scratch;) second, J. T. Hendrickson, Jr., Freehold, N. J., (100 yards;) third, W. F. Wahrenberger, New York, (40 yards.) Time—1:32. Third Heat—Won by John S. Goodway, Brooklyn, (100 yards;) second, G. H. Collett, New Haven, (20 yards;) third, C. M. Ertz, New York, (scratch.) Time—1:31. Final Heat—Won by E. C. Hausman; second, G. H. Collett; third, R. A. Miller. Time—1:28 2-5.

One-Mile Open, Professional.—Four heats. First Heat—Won by E. C. Bald, Buffalo; second, J. R. Lefferson, Asbury Park. Time—2:15 4-5. Second Heat—Won by Nat Butler, Cambridge, Mass.; second, F. F. Goodman, R. W., New York. Time—2:18. Third Heat—Won by O. L. Stevens, Ottumwa, Iowa; second, C. B. Newton, Waltham, Mass. Time—2:15 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by F. C. Hoyt, Bridgeport; second, C. A. Church, Philadelphia. Time—2:13. Final Heat—Won by E. C. Bald; second, Nat Butler; third, O. L. Stevens; fourth, F. C. Hoyt. Time—2:14 2-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Three heats. First Heat won by Owen S. Kimble, 200 yards; second, W. K. Sibley, Brooklyn, 260 yards; third, Robert Wier, Asbury Park, 170 yards, fourth, H. R. Steenson, Ilion, N. Y., 50 yards; fifth, F. F. Goodman, New York. Time, 4:40. Second heat won by Owen S. Kimble, Louisville, 140 yards; second, C. S. Wells, San Francisco, 110 yards; third, Fred Titus, R. W., New York, 80 yards; fourth, C. R. Newton, Waltham, Mass., 110 yards; fifth, Owen S. Kimble, Louisville, 140 yards. Time, 4:43. Third heat won by Nat Butler, Cambridge, Mass., scratch; second, W. V. Seators, St. Louis, 110 yards; third, Joe Harrison, Asbury Park, 140 yards; fourth, W. L. Becker, Indianapolis, 140 yards; fifth, Joe Donoghue, Newburg, 170 yards. Time, 4:36 4-5. Final heat won by "Nat" Butler; second, H. R. Steenson; third, F. F. Goodman; fourth, C. R. Newton. Time, 4:46.

One-Mile Novice, Amateur.—Two heats. Final Heat—Won by H. S. Thiele, Chicago; second, John B. Goodway, Brooklyn; third, E. Soden, Brooklyn. Time—2:38 2-5.

One-Mile Open, Amateur.—Four heats. First Heat—Won by George Reith, Harlem Wheelmen; second, E. De Martini, South Brooklyn Wheelmen. Time—2:27 4-5. Second Heat—Won by I. A. Powell, N. Y. A. C.; second, John Ruel, Vim Bicycle Club, Newark. Time—2:30. Third Heat—Won by C. M. Ertz, Riverside Wheelmen, N. Y.; second, R. A. Miller, Greenwich Wheelmen, N. Y. Time—2:27. Fourth Heat—Won by Ray Dawson, N. Y. A. C.; second, G. H. Collet, New Haven. Time—2:26. Final Heat—Won by G. H. Collet; second, C. M. Ertz; third, I. A. Powell. Time—2:27 1-5.

One-third-Mile Dash, Professional.—Four heats. First Heat—Won by Fred Loughead, California; second, Tom David, Indianapolis. Time—0:44. Second Heat—Won by O. S. Kimble, Louisville; second, F. F. Goodman, R. W., New York. Time—0:45. Third Heat—Won by E. C. Bald, Buffalo; second, Al Newhouse, Buffalo. Time—0:46 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by O. L. Stevens, New York; second, C. R. Newton, Waltham, Mass. Time—0:45 3-5. Final Heat—Won by E. C. Bald; second, O. L. Stevens; third, O. S. Kimble. Time—0:43 2-5.

The chief officials were: Referee—J. C. Wetmore, official handicapper, League of American Wheelmen; Judges—C. J. Obermayer, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; W. J. Neefus, New Jersey State Racing Board; George J. Cooke, Harlem Wheelmen; S. W. Kirkbride, Asbury Park; A. H. Chamberlain, Union County Roadsters. Starter—E. J. Hjertberg, New Jersey Athletic Club. Announcer—Frederick W. Burns, Quill Club Wheelmen; Clerk of Course—J. Frank Borland, Brooklyn Bicycle Club.

NEW BICYCLE ORDINANCE HELD UP.

Mr. Jeroloman Wants the Mayor to Keep the Wheels off the Sidewalks.

The new rules of the road which were passed by the Board of Aldermen and have been considered as good as law may yet receive some alteration before the ordinance gains Mayor Strong's signature.

President Jeroloman, who was Acting Mayor at the time the Aldermen passed the ordinance, is opposed to the section granting cyclists the privilege of trundling their wheels in single file on the sidewalks. It is reported that he asked the Mayor to veto the ordinance unless the clause is omitted. Yesterday Lewis Rosenfeld, representing the State Division of the League of American Wheelmen, had a conference with the Mayor.

He impressed upon him the folly of compelling a man with an unridable wheel to trundle it in the middle of the street, exposing him to the danger of being run down. The Mayor said he was willing to have an amendment inserted that would permit the use of sidewalks in case a wheel was rendered unridable.

Mr. Rosenfeld also pointed out the fact that streets are sometimes so congested that riders have to dismount. He said that if they could not ride the wheel in the street they could not trundle it. The Mayor said he would think over the rules for another week.

Tucker Defeated Sands at Golf.

WESTCHESTER DEPOT, N. Y., Aug. 3.—William Tucker, champion of the St. Andrew's, and Willie Sands, champion of the Country Club, met at the club golf grounds to-day. The game was characterized by brilliant drives and skillful puts throughout, Sands having more than his share of ill luck, on four separate occasions his ball hanging on the edge of the hole and refusing to drop in. Tucker led during the entire game by the following score: At 9 holes, 2 up; 18 holes, 4 up; 27 holes, 4 up, and on the last round, with 4 to go, Tucker led by 5 up.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

YACHTS REACH NEW LONDON

Vigilant Leads at the Finish of the Sixty-five-Mile Run from Huntington Harbor.

LONG WAITING FOR A BREEZE

The Run to Newport and Races for the Cups Given by Vice Commodore L. Cass Ledyard to Take Place To-day.

NEW LONDON Conn., Aug. 3.—It was noon to-day before the hoodoo which has been hovering over the yachtsmen of the New York Yacht Club was dispelled. Then the yachts were able to make a fair start for New London, and with a favorable breeze were able to reach port about sundown. It was a glorious run. The wind was southeast, and as the course was east, half north, the yachts were able to carry their balloon sails. Just after the signal had been hoisted postponing the race a nice little breeze sprung up, much to the annoyance of the yachtsmen who wanted to race for the cups offered by Vice Commodore Cass Ledyard and Rear Commodore August Belmont. The yachts were able to make Huntington Harbor in quick time, and were soon made snug.

After dinner the yachtsmen spent their time entertaining and visiting each other. The breeze, which every one hoped would last for about twenty-four hours, died out at midnight and when the yachtsmen climbed on deck and cast their eyes around the horizon this morning a flat calm prevailed and ominous banks of clouds hung over Long Island like a pall.

Preparations for the long sixty-five mile run were made early. Mainsails were set up and trimmed as nicely as it was possible to do so on each yacht. Tide was running out of the habor and some of the yachtsmen got up their mudhooks and took advantage of it drifting down to the starting line, which was off Eaton Neck.

Yachts Unable to Find a Breeze.

At 6 o'clock signals were hoisted on the flagship ordering the fleet to proceed to New London at 7 o'clock. The outlook then for a good race was as poor as ever. The yachts got under way, and after drifting down to the entrance of the habor, met the first of the flood tide and were then hopelessly becalmed. The Regatta Committee on the steam yacht Katrina anchored off the Black Can buoy and waited. After waiting for over an hour the utility tug was sent to tow the yachts which were furthest away to the line. Just the faintest of zephyrs was coming from the east northeast and thoughts of hard boring at New London were getting very hazy. The Regatta Committee evidently thought that the breeze was strong enough to take the yachts over the line. They gave the preparatory signal at 10:20 and ten minutes later the sloops were sent on their long trip. The Wasp, which had just been holding her position against the tide was the first to cross at 10:31:50. The Queen Mab was next at 10:33:23, and the Norota crossed at 10:35.

All but One Have to Anchor.

The signal for the schooners was given just as the Norota went over the line, but, although the Sachem and Marguerite were only a few yards away, the breeze was not strong enough to carry them over the line. Every yacht in the racing fleet, with the exception of the three sloops mentioned, was badly handicapped. They could make absolutely no headway against the tide, and, the wind finally dying out altogether, all had to anchor. The Wasp managed to draw ahead, and for a while the Queen Mab and Norota followed suit, but the flood was two had to give up, and the Wasp was the only one of the whole fleet that did not have to anchor.

Just about noon, a light breeze from the southwest blew out of Huntington Harbor, and the big schooner Hildegard, catching it first, jibed over and quickly ran up toward the starting line. The new breeze caused a lively time for a few minutes. Booms were jibed over, light sails were sent up in stops, and, as the wind reached the different vessels, anchors were got up and the yachts raced down for the line on the starboard tack. They crossed the line in the following order:

Hildegard	12:16:45	Emerald	12:19:30
Thistle	12:18:00	Marguerite	12:20:02
Gevalia	12:18:02	Uvira	12:20:15
Barnilo	12:18:30	Ariel	12:20:25
Colonia	12:18:05	Gossoon	12:20:25
Minerva	12:18:30	Minerva	12:20:25
Syce	12:18:32	America	12:21:40
Vencedor	12:18:43	Catonah	12:21:50
Vigilant	12:18:55	Fenella	12:22:00
Sachem	12:19:00	Gloriana	12:22:20
Navahoe	12:19:20		

The yachts reached well into the Long Island shore to catch the full benefit of the strong puffs that were coming over the hills. Flecks of white foam began to show on the crest of the waves, and the sloops with every sail drawing well, and schooners with balloons and main topmast staysails set, headed toward the finishing line. The yachts presented one of the prettiest marine pictures ever seen in these waters. They heeled well in the wind. The water broken by their bows swirled along their sides and left long white foamy wakes behind them.

Vigilant and Navahoe Lead.

Vigilant and Navahoe soon drew ahead and were followed by the big schooners. Emerald and Colonia were having it nip and tuck, and despite her size the big Hildegard was unable to shake off the small boats. About 1:30 o'clock the leaders were off Old Field Point. Vigilant was leading the Navahoe a minute or two. Colonia was in front of Emerald, and the next class of schooners was furnishing a rare race well under the land. In this class were Amorita, Ariel, and Marguerite. The little schooner Sachem was doing remarkably well and was up with the leaders. The Wasp had gained such a lead at the start that she was a long way ahead of the Carmita and Gloriana. The Queen Mab was far ahead of the Wayward, Syce, had a big lead on the Vencedor, and Norota led in her class. The Gevalia, in the small schooner class, had a big lead on the Fenalia. Just about this point the Minerva lost her topmast in one of the strong puffs and had to go along as best she could in her crippled condition.

The yachts laid their course to Bartlett Reef Lightship. It was passed by the leaders about 5:30 o'clock. Then booms were eased off to port and spinnakers broken out to starboard. The Vigilant by this time was leading the Hildegard a few seconds, and Colonia was next. The Vencedor had done remarkably well, and had gained on the Syce, and when running free she did still better. The time taken at the finish follows:

Vigilant	5:54:36	Amorita	6:24:18
Hildegard	5:58:56	Sachem	6:25:10
Colonia	6:00:35	Iroquois	6:26:15
Emerald	6:02:40	Ariel	6:26:47
Navahoe	6:05:45	Wasp	6:47:17
Marguerite	6:23:03	Queen Mab	7:00:00

Then came Wayward, Syce, Vencedor, and Norota.

Syce and Vencedor Very Close.

The Syce and Vencedor made the most exciting finish of the day. Vencedor drew up rapidly on the Syce and the two went over the line almost together. The Regatta Committee had to stay off New London light, the finishing point, until a late hour, waiting for the tailenders in the fleet.

The Regatta Committee was wrestling with the table for several hours, and at midnight the yachtsmen did not know who had won. The racing yachtsmen, however, had figured out that Emerald had beaten Colonia 50 seconds, Vencedor had beaten Syce about 7 minutes, and Amorita had won in the mysterious mixed class, and Marguerite had won from Iroquois in Class C.

The run to-morrow will be to Newport, and in addition to the regular class race all sloops will race in one class and all schooners in another for the cups given by Vice Commodore L. Cass Ledyard. These cups should have been raced for on the first day. The cups given by Rear Commodore Belmont for thirty-footers will be raced for at some date yet to be fixed.

Newport Yachting Notes.

NEWPORT, Aug. 3.—The following yachts arrived here to-day: Steamer Aurora, owned by D. L. Pickman; steamer Josephine, owned by G. D. Widener; steamer Reverie, owned by F. G. Bourne; steamer Illawarra, owned by E. Thompkins; steamer Hohinger, owned by H. C. Russell; sloop Volunteer, owned by J. M. Forbes; schooner Kwasind, E. Y. C.

The departures were: Steamer Conqueror, owned by F. W. Vanderbilt; steamer Ballymena, owned by J. N. Brown; steamer Black Pearl, owned by E. D. Sheldon.

The yachts in the harbor are: steamer May, owned by Mrs. J. V. Fell; steamer Margarita, owned by A. J. Drexel; steamer Sultana, owned by J. R. Drexel; sloop Puck, owned by E. D. Morgan; sloop Mai, owned by Mr. Jennings; sloop Hera, owned by R. N. Ellis; sloop Wawa, owned by J. A. Stillman; sloop Veda, owned by C. Vanderbilt, Jr.; sloop Dorothy II., owned by H. P. Whitney; sloop Vaquero III., owned by H. B. Duryea; sloop Esperanza, owned by A. S. Van Winkle.

Vaquero III. Wins Again.

NEWPORT, Aug. 3.—The Vaquero III. again won to-day in the thirty-footer race, which was sailed in a southwest breeze, the Dyer's Island course being selected. The start was made at 2:58, and the Vaquero soon took the lead and held it throughout.

On the beat home the Mai carried away her mast and had to be towed home. Mr. Center Hitchcock sailed in the Vaquero, and Mrs. Morgan and Miss Edgar in Puck. The official time was as follows:

Boat.	Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Vaquero III.,	H. B. Duryea	5:05:25	2:07:25
Dorothy II.,	H. P. Whitney	5:09:01	2:11:01
Wawa,	J. A. Stalman	5:09:40	2:11:40
Hera,	R. N. Ellis	5:10:43	2:12:43
Esperanza,	A. S. Van Winkle	5:12:02	2:14:02
Puck,	E. D. Morgan	5:14:57	2:16:57
Mai,	Mr. Jeannings	Did not finish.	

BRITANNIA DEFEATS METEOR.

Prince of Wales on Board His Yacht in the Queen's Cup Race.

COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT, Aug. 3.—In the race for the Queen's Cup to-day the Prince of Wales's yacht Britannia, with his Royal Highness on board, beat Emperor William's yacht Meteor, on time allowance.

RACING AT SARATOGA.

Large Crowd Witness the Five Events and Enjoy a Beautiful Day.

SARATOGA, Aug. 3.—The weather to-day was perfect for racing, and a large crowd visited the track.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. San Antonio, 107 pounds, 8 to 1 and 7 to 5, (Shields,) won easily by a length; Momentum, 107, 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, (Sims,) second; Black Crook, 107, 2 to 5, (Sloane,) third. Babieca, 115, 4 to 1, (Reiff,) and Strathmac, 115, 50 to 1, (Thorpe,) also ran and finished as named. Time—1:17½.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. One mile. Orimor, 104 pounds, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, (Thorpe,) won easily by two lengths; Banquo II., 99, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, (Sloane,) second; Floridas, 91, 7 to 2, (Maher,) third. Domitor, 96, 4 to 1, (Clawson,) and Gitty, 93, 30 to 1, (McReynolds,) also ran and finished in the order named. Time—1:43⅘.

THIRD RACE.—The Flirtation Stakes, for fillies two years old, of $2,000, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. Five furlongs. Lady Marian, 119 pounds, 8 to 10 and 3 to 5, (Hewitt,) won easily by two lengths; Geisha, 119, 6 to 1, (Thorpe,) second; Briar Sweet, 122, 5 to 2, (Tural,) third. Kilt, 109, 15 to 1, (Simms;) La Marcma, 109, 50 to 1, (Shields,) and Blissful, 109, 50 to 1, (Wilhite,) also ran and finished in the order named. Time—1:02⅘.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter. Joe Miller, 98 pounds, 3 to 5, (Sloane,) won cleverly by a neck; Divido, 104, 7 to 5, (Thorpe,) second. Time—2:10½.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Five furlongs. Beldemere, 105 pounds, 3 to 5 and out, (Sloane,) won in a drive by a length; Orion, 110, 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, (Thorpe,) second; Green Jacket, 110, 3 to 1, (Martin,) third. Xmas, 110, 15 to 1, (Doggett;) Walkover, 114, 12 to 1, (Sherrer,) Glengawrie, 105, 60 to 1, (Walker;) Zaraida, 105, 30 to 1, (Shields,) and Midia, 107, 30 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished in the order named. Time—1:02⅘.

To-day's Card at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Bell Punch	112	Aurum	112
San Venado	112	Arbitrator	112
Harper	112	Pink Chambray	109
Gibraltar	112	Tent Pin	109
Sir Gawain	112		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners this year. One mile and an eighth.

The Winner	112	Carib	109
Ben Holliday	112	Tripping	100

THIRD RACE.—The Congress Hall Stakes of $2,000, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Hamburg	119	Taphane	102
Archduke	119	Laudemann	102
Harvey	119	Glorian	102
Wild Warrior	119	Arquebus	99

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile.

Lelas Cuckoo	102	Clisele B.	100
Patrol	102	Campania	100
Kingstone	102	James Monroe	97
Regulator	102	Furl	95

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Short course, about two miles.

Acrobat	148	Phoebus	139
Lady Lightfoot	143	Royal Scarlet	137
Lawyer	142	Beaumont	134

OWNERSHIP OF ORNAMENT.

Charles E. Patterson Buys the Interest of H. P. Headley.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 3.—Charles E. Patterson, now racing at Saratoga, to-night closed a deal with his late partner, H. P. Headley of this city, in the ownership of the great three-year-old and double Derby winner Ornament, whereby he owns the entire horse.

Headley owned a half interest in him and wanted Patterson to race at Detroit. Patterson preferred to race him in the East, but asked Headley to set a price for his interest. Headley said $7,000, and Paterson took him up.

MR. CROKER'S HORSES SECOND.

Leather Stocking and Americus Placed at Brighton.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—At the first day's racing of the Brighton August meeting to-day Mr. Richard Croker's two-year-old brown colt Leather Stocking ran second to Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's three-year-old bay filly Valide in the race for the Patcham Stakes. There were six starters.

In the race for the Marine Plate Mr. Croker's five-year-old bay horse Americus ran second to W. J. Watson's chestnut filly Othery.

For a Great Trotting Meeting.

The announcement that James Butler, the President of the New York Driving Club, and Alfred de Cordova, the former President, would meet at the latter's office yesterday afternoon to perfect arrangements for the offering of a twenty-five-thousand-dollar purse for trotters was said by Mr. de Cordova yesterday to be premature. Mr. de Cordova said that both he and Mr. Butler, as well as other prominent horsemen, are anxious to take some step by which America will be recognized the world over as the home of the trotting horse, and that it is probable a grand meeting, with very big purses, will be arranged.

"We shall hold a meeting in the near future," said Mr. de Cordova, "which will be attended by horsemen from all parts of the country."

Results at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 3.—The Summer meeting of the Queen City Jockey Club was opened to-day. Between 5,000 and 6,000 people witnessed the day's racing. In the third race Plutarch ran away two miles and a half and was left at the post. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Eugenie Wicks, 100 pounds, (H. Williams,) 2 to 1, won; Robinson, 107, (James,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Gid Law, 110, (Everett,) 7 to 10, third. Time—1:14. Gov. Boles, Everest, Duncan Belle, R. Q. Ban, and Little Land also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Lady Flight, 104 pounds, (Thompson,) 8 to 1, won; Georgie C., 88, (Gleason,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Lady of the West, 104, (James,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:01¾. Duchess of York, Louise Bohon, Brougham, Esther R., Valdoraine, Aunt Maggie, The Nautilska, and Elsie S. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Sangamon, 107 pounds, (A. Lewis,) 1 to 8, won; Elkin, 112, (Southard,) 30 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Ollean, 102, (James,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:42¼. Augustina, Brossart, Glint, and Ridena also ran. Plutarch left at post.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a furlong; selling. Letcher, 102 pounds, (Thompson,) 11 to 5, won; Balk Line, 101, (Milburn,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, second; Joe Clark, 99, (Everett,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:54. Pete Kitchen, J. P. B., Booze, Dago, and Nannie D. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Frank Thompson, 103 pounds, (J. Perkins,) 6 to 5, won; Dominie, 115, (Overton,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Judge Quigley, 110, (Everett,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:08¼. The Devil, Creedmore L., Arcturus, Legerdemain, and Practical Farmer also ran.

Arouse to Action

A dormant liver, or you will suffer all the tortures incident to a prolonged bilious attack. Constipation, headaches, dyspepsia, furred tongue, sour breath, pain in the right side will admonish you of neglect. Discipline the recalcitrant organ at once with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and expect prompt relief. Malaria, rheumatism, kidney complaint, nervousness, and debility are thoroughly removed by the Bitters.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Opening Day of the International Games at St. George's Cricket Club Grounds, Hoboken.

COURTS IN FINE CONDITION

Contest Between W. V. Eaves and R. D. Wrenn Most Exciting—Nesbit Develops Brilliant Play, but Is Beaten by Larned.

The opening day of the International Lawn Tennis Tournament at the grounds of St. George's Cricket Club, Hoboken, yesterday, boded well for the success of the tournament. The sport was spirited from first to last. The weather was extremely hot, and the only relief was an occasional breeze from the south which blew over the courts. Not more than 500 persons witnessed the games, owing to the lack of facilities for reaching the grounds. Work on the courts had been carried on up to the last moment, and they were in superb condition.

Although the match of the day was announced to be between Larned and Nesbit, the game of Eaves vs. R. D. Wrenn proved by far the most interesting. It took five sets to decide the match, and the spectators were kept up to a high pitch of excitement until long after the dinner hour.

The First Match Called.

Soon after 3 o'clock the players arrived. The first match was called at 3:30 o'clock, between W. A. Larned, the new champion, and H. A. Nesbit. The toss gave Larned the south court, and what wind was stirring. W. P. Colton was chosen scorer. Nesbit took several minutes to wake up to his task, and allowed Larned to score four games before he steadied down. Easy returns either went into the net or beyond the side lines. He recovered for a few moments, however, and won the next two games by brilliant place shots and beautiful returns of Larned's terrific drives. The next two games and the set went to Larned. Score, 6—2.

In the second set Nesbit played a different game and won handily. His service was well-nigh invincible, and with excellent judgment he repeatedly placed balls out of Larned's way in the corners and along the line. Score, 6—2.

The third and fourth sets went to Larned, after a hot fight of ten games each. Twice in the last set Nesbit had a chance to make it a deuce set, but failed after he had twice secured 'vantage out. The scores were 6—4 in each game. Larned's work was fully up to his Longwood showing, and Nesbit at times developed the most brilliant tennis yet seen in the tournament.

The spectators, who up to this time had been for the most part engaged in watching the Larned-Nesbit match, now turned their attention to the Wrenn-Eaves game, and were rewarded with the most sensational playing of the day. Meanwhile, H. S. Mahony and G. L. Wrenn were engaged in a match on a third court, which proved a one-sided victory for the Englishman. The match was never in doubt after the first set, although Wrenn gave Mahony a bad scare in the last set, when he gave the latter a narrow escape from a deuce set. Mahony won in straight sets. The scorer was A. W. Coulls.

Eaves's Fine Exhibition.

In the R. D. Wrenn-Eaves match an opportunity was given Eaves to make the showing he had been deprived of at Longwood, having been defeated by his fellow-countryman Nesbit in the opening round. Yesterday, however, he fully redeemed himself, and for two hours and a half gave an exhibition of tennis which sets a hard pace for the remaining games of the tournament. His opponent, R. D. Wrenn, fought every inch of the way, and when the score became two all, after each had won a deuce set, a buzz of excitement swept around the court, which spurred the players on to do their utmost.

Wrenn was the first to give way to the strain, and lost the first game, 50—15. He started off as a winner in the second game, but Eaves returned everything he sent over. Volley after volley was exchanged. Wrenn commenced the set as he had played the whole match, by forcing the play at the net. He was soon forced to change his tactics, as Eaves planted the ball at his back again and again. Twice he had to retreat the ball while running backward, and lobs and smashes found the Englishman's racquet as hard and true as steel. The second game went to Eaves, and the third and the fourth. The player seemed invincible.

Wrenn Wins Four Games.

Finally the tide changed. Wrenn won four games in quick succession, amid the plaudits of the onlookers. With the score 4-4 and odds even, the remainder of the match made a pretty sight. Both games were deuce ones, and both players gave the best exhibitions of the day.

After Eaves had won the first game, the hopes of the spectators sank, but rose the next instant when Wrenn had secured deuce on his opponent's service. The next serve gave the advantage to Eaves. Then back to deuce went the score. Then Wrenn got advantage. Another point would give a deuce set to Wrenn. The crowd held their breath while the volley went on, each player sending across the net his most difficult drives, drops and lobs. The point went to Eaves. Four times Wrenn was given the advantage, but the set and match finally went to Eaves, 6-4. J. J. Hinchman was the scorer.

To-day, G. L. Wrenn will be matched against Eaves, R. D. Wrenn against Nesbit, and Larned against Mahony. On Friday Eaves will meet Larned, and the match promises to be the best of the tournament.

The prizes, which will be presented by Mrs. Richard Stevens, consist of a loving cup and claret pitcher to the winners in the singles, and two bowls for the winners in the doubles. Souvenir miniature loving cups will also be presented to each of the contestants.

Last night the English and American players were entertained by Richard Stevens on his steam yacht.

Following is the summary:

W. A. Larned beat H. A. Nesbit, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4.
W. V. Eaves beat R. D. Wrenn, 7—9, 8—6, 6—0, 1—6, 6—4.
H. S. Mahony beat G. L. Wrenn, 6—2, 6—0, 6—4.

LUETGERT CASE IN NEW YORK.

Capt. Schuettler Leaves Chicago to Look Up a Story Here.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The Police Department has sent Capt. Herman Schuettler to New York to work up the case against Adolph Luetgert, now in jail on the charge of murdering his wife.

A man named Grotte, or Grotty, wrote from New York that he had seen Mrs. Luetgert in that city several days after she disappeared, and that she was on her way to Europe. Schuettler's mission is to obtain proof that this story is not true. He will also try to find Charles Mater, a witness, who is thought to know something of the case.

Murdered by Kake Indians.

TACOMA Washington, Aug. 3.—News was received here yesterday by the steamer Queen, from Alaska, of the murder of an illicit whisky seller on Prince of Wales Island, between Tolska and Wales Bay. It is thought that he was murdered for his money by the Indians. The Kake Indians live in the vicinity, and are the same tribe that a year or two ago put to death a woman for being a witch.

Big Contract for a Rome (Ga.) Factory.

ROME, Ga., Aug. 3.—The Rome Cotton Factory has obtained a Government contract for 1,300,000 yards of heavy duck for mail sacks. The amount of the contract is $250,000. The mill has been forced to purchase new machinery and employ a large number of hands at good wages.

He Entered the Wrong Apartments.

When Henry Curry and his wife, of 150 West Twenty-fourth Street, returned to their apartments late Monday night they found a man in the room. Mr. Curry attacked the intruder with such valiance that he screamed from fear and pain. Indeed, it was all a policeman could do to pull the irate man from the law-breaker. At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday he gave his name as Joseph Wagner, recently from the West, but gave no excuse. Magistrate Deuel committed him for trial.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Had Little Trouble Winning Their Fourth Consecutive Game from Brooklyns.

RUSIE A PERFECT ENIGMA

**Had the Brooklyn Players at His Mercy—Payne Allowed the Local Team to Run Up Their Bat

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Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Very Little Faust—Concerts—Fireworks—Afternoon and Evening.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 4, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

GETTING AND SPENDING.

The Government finances for the month of July showed the effect of the new revenue bill by an increase in customs and internal revenue receipts of about $5,000,000 each, or $10,000,000, as compared with the same month last year. Had the expenditures been kept down this marked increased would have given the Government the novel sensation of being able to make both ends meet for at least a month. The expenditures were, however, larger by some $8,000,000 than for July, 1896, and the net result was still a balance on the wrong side of more than $11,000,000.

This is not a business-like showing, and the Government of no other civilized country would regard it with indifference. In our case it is not a matter of immediate concern, because the actual accumulation of cash in the Treasury, over and above the $100,000,000 gold reserve, is $133,016,456. That is to say, if the monthly deficit of $11,000,000 were to continue for some time there would be no serious trouble in meeting it. But it is a curious fact that in the opening month of the fiscal year, with income strongly stimulated by the necessity of avoiding the new taxes just levied, there should still be a decided deficit, and that this should be caused directly by increased expenditure. In other words, when Congress was called in extraordinary session, avowedly because the expenditures had exceeded the revenue and had caused a deficit which the majority regarded as dangerous, not a moment's thought was given to reducing expenditures. The only idea to which attention was paid was to increase the revenue. And at the end of a four months' session, having forced the imports up by threatening taxes so as to increase largely the customs of this year and reduce those of the next, the lavish expenditures are untouched and there is not the slightest hope that when Congress reassembles it will do any better. The very bills which at the last regular session failed to become laws because of their reckless extravagance have quietly been passed without a word of criticism.

Unquestionably this is a very grave evil, and the worst of it is that it cannot be charged distinctly to one party and no certain relief could be hoped for from a radical change of party. The evil has had much to do with our financial troubles, for whatever the deeper causes it was plain that a Treasury that spent constantly more than it received could not properly take care of large amounts of outstanding demand notes.

Sooner or later we shall have to face the problem which the tendency to reckless spending is bound to make more and more serious—the problem of making both ends meet. We cannot forever go on the assumption that only one end—the revenue end—needs attention. When the time comes that we are forced to deal with both of the two essential elements of the problem, we may see that we can get success only by putting the whole business under some sort of responsible control. At present the revenue and the spending are in entirely different hands. One committee deals with taxes, a half dozen others deal with appropriations. None of them knows or cares very much what the others are doing. The revenue bills are a sort of grab-bag of legislative favors, and the appropriation bills are not very different. We shall never have much more sensible and business-like management of the finances until we give it some sort of concentration and responsibility, and it is greatly to be feared that we shall not do that until we have been taught the need of it by severer experience than any we have yet gone through.

CAUSE FOR THANKFULNESS.

No wise Democrat, certainly no Democrat who has not despaired of saving his party, will join in denunciation of the platform of the Maryland Democrats as an atttempt to "dodge" or straddle the silver question. As a body of positive doctrine Senator GORMAN's platform declarations for "the gold and silver money of the Constitution" and for international bimetallism are as unsatisfactory to us as they are to any other convinced believer in the gold standard. But it is not for what it affirms, but for what it does not say and reaffirm, that the Maryland platform is welcome and commendable.

A platform adopted this year in a convention of the regular Democratic organization in any State that does not repeat the abominable heresies of last year and that is silent on the chief tenets of Bryanism is a pretty good platform.

It should be the wish of every patriot that the Democratic Party may flee the Populist alliance and resume its position as one of the great parties differing from its opponent not upon questions of common honesty, but in respect to issues as to which men may honorably disagree. It does not so much matter how the Democracy gets back to its old ground as that it should get there by some means and soon.

A Quaker once chanced upon his son just coming forth from a low resort. It was an awkward moment for the young man, who attempted some shamefaced concealment of his identity. "Never be ashamed to be seen coming out of such a place," said the sagacious parent, "but rather let shame effectually prevent your entering it." The effort of the Maryland Democrats to get away from Bryanism deserves praise, not ridicule. With the silver in the dollar fallen to 40 cents they may cut a sorry figure scampering down the rickety ladder of international bimetallism, but their wiser brethren ought to be devoutly thankful that they are not climbing up.

A POSSIBLE SETTLEMENT.

At an early stage of the coal miners' strike THE TIMES pointed out that the work of adjustment seemed to be rendered difficult by the lack of adequate organization among the operators. This difficulty is now in a fair way to be removed.

In many respects the strike has been quite peculiar. Upon the mere test of power between the miners and the operators, the former have not yet shown very much chance of success. There has been nothing like a severe "famine" in the coal supply, and though there was a very short stock at certain points for a time, the demand has been filled without serious difficulty. This fact was calculated to make the men desperate, yet they have, on the whole, acted with remarkable moderation and have given almost no occasion for the active intervention of the authorities. They have relied on their ultimate power to suspend production and on the force of public opinion sustaining them in the orderly effort to redress real grievances. Not only has public sympathy been with them, but the sympathy of a considerable number of the operators, who have professed their readiness to make favorable terms whenever these could be generally agreed upon.

It is very greatly to be desired that out of this situation there may come some adequate systematic effort not only to adjust the disputes that have arisen, but to prevent the recurrence. We are convinced that if there were among the employers an organization that could efficiently carry out a plan that should be agreed upon by a majority large enough really to represent the general interests, such a plan could be framed, be acceptable to the men, and really do substantial justice to all concerned. The condition is not easy to fulfill. The plain fact is that there is in this trade a certain number of operators who, from various causes, are unable or unwilling to deal with their men fairly. In some cases this arises from insufficient capital or equipment, from disadvantages with reference to transportation, or from business incapacity. In other cases it is the temper of the employers that is at fault. It may well be that the number of cases in which a general plan cannot win assent or cannot really be applied is large enough to make such a plan impracticable.

This morning's news from Pittsburg is that the "uniformity plan" is near success. If so, there is good reason to hope that this strike will lead to an honest and determined effort by all the operators who can agree to apply the principle of organized prevention of disputes. There are two essential points in any plan for this purpose. One is the organization of the men frankly acknowledged and respected. The other is the systematic and constant discussion of all possible causes of difference while they are yet of small importance. The plan in operation in the Street Cleaning Department of this city, which is based very completely on the system so successfully applied to the coal mines of Basse-Cour, in Belgium, is an excellent example of how these essentials can be observed. In this instance there is in each branch of the service a delegation freely chosen by the men who at regular and frequent intervals meet representatives of the department and go over every matter of difference that has arisen since the last meeting. If an understanding is thus reached the matter is settled. Any matters not so settled are referred to a board, consisting on the one hand of members chosen by the delegates of the men and on the other by the department. In the department, of course, any matter not so disposed of is settled by the Commissioner. There could be no such final arbiter in a private business, but it is plain that the number of matters which must finally either be settled by voluntary arbitration or must be fought out through a strike or a lock-out is by this means reduced to the lowest possible point. Therein lies the real efficacy of the general scheme, and that is what the situation in the coal mining dispute makes possible and desirable.

THE CASE OF PRESIDENT ANDREWS.

We printed yesterday the gist of the very well written and forcible protest of about two-thirds of the professors of Brown University against the course taken by the Trustees in respect to President ANDREWS. We cannot regard it as a fair statement of the case, but we are quite sure that its authors and signers believed it to be so.

The Trustees requested the President to limit the public expression of his views upon the silver question, upon the ground that the free and unlimited expression of those views would be injurious to the university. We suppose no one doubts that this would be the case, whether or not the effects have already manifested themselves. They might be expected to manifest themselves in two ways. First by preventing the gifts and endowments of those who thought President ANDREWS's teachings on the silver question pernicious, and secondly by deterring parents from sending their sons to a college presided over by a free-silver President.

It is unfair for the professors to argue as if the case were one of speculative opinion. President ANDREWS might have been a theoretical bimetallist and welcome. The fact would have no more militated against his usefulness than did the fact that FRANCIS A. WALKER was a bimetallist interfere with his usefulness at the head of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The two parted company when from a speculative opinion bimetallism became a political programme, and when President WALKER denounced what President ANDREWS favored—the free and unlimited coinage of silver at twice its actual value by the United States without the aid of any other nation. In the opinion of all its opponents and a great part of its adherents, this measure would have resulted not in bimetallism at all, but in silver monometallism. The cutting in half of all fixed investments would have resulted, according to all holders of such investments, among whom were all the potential benefactors of Brown, in a frightful spoliation. Those who held that view must have held also that President ANDREWS was an advocate of wholesale robbery. If they excused him from intending to advocate wholesale robbery, it could have been only upon the ground that he did not know what he was doing. That was to say, upon the ground that he was an ill-balanced man, a "crank," a man unfit to be intrusted with the education of youth.

This was the public opinion with which the Trustees had to reckon. Obviously it is unfair and even absurd to liken the action of the Trustees to a persecution for opinion's sake and to quote the Areopagitica against them. Truth may be invincible when Error is left free to combat it. That is a reason for leaving Error free, but it is not a reason for employing Error to teach your sons or for endowing the institution over which Error presides. President ANDREWS might have a private opinion that it did not in the least matter whether infants were sprinkled or adults immersed. That is an opinion widely held, and the holding of it does not impeach the holder's intelligence or his moral character. But if the President of a Baptist university promulgated it in published letters, his Trustees would pretty surely call him to account, nor would they be deterred by the consideration that they were "suggesting limitations upon his independence of thought and expression." In the opinion of the vast majority of those who might be expected to endow Brown or to send their sons to it, the Eighth Commandment is assailed by the political action of which President ANDREWS approves; and the Eighth Commandment is at least as important to them as the doctrine that baptism can be properly conferred only by the immersion of adults. When the possible patrons of a college are in this state of mind about its President, he has pretty plainly outlived his usefulness as such.

When Dr. JOHNSON was defending the authorities of Oxford for expelling the Methodists, somebody observed that they were "good beings." "Sir," the sage made answer, "I believe they were good beings, but they were not fit to be in the University of Oxford. A cow is a useful animal in the field, but we turn her out of a garden."

GOOD TIMES IN WALL STREET.

During the last week in July, 1895, the number of shares of stock bought and sold on the New York Stock Exchange was 1,453,497. During the last week in July, 1896, it was 999,388. During last week, the last week in July, 1897, it was 2,189,262.

These figures have a remarkable interest as the record of the business done at the dullest season of three successive years. They show, more unmistakably than almost any other evidence could show, the revival of confidence and of business that is making its irresistible way. The condition of the New York stock market is an infallible business barometer. Of course, there may be enormous sales on days of panic and "booms" in particular securities that have little or nothing to do with the general course of trade. But the movement which is indicated by the figures we have quoted is normal, healthy, and steady. It shows both that there is far more money available for investment than there was last year, and that there is far more confidence in the securities to be bought.

The lesson taught by these statistics is one of National interest and importance. There is another aspect of them which is of great local interest. The brokers' commissions on last week's sales amounted to some half million of dollars. There is probably no money made that enters so quickly into the general channels of trade as that which is made in Wall Street. All purveyors of luxuries and amusements are aware of this, and that when Wall Street "feels good" they will receive their share of the satisfaction of the street. The keepers of the near-by Summer resorts are uplifted in spirit by this fact almost as much as by the return of favorable weather. The hansom cabman no longer sulks upon his perch. Money makes his mare go. The waiter and the restaurateur are gladdened by the popping of many corks, and the heart of the wine merchant in its turn is made to sing for joy.

Of course, all this is but the froth of the wave. But it helps to make the wave visible. A more serious symptom of the good time felt by everybody to be coming is the fact that the managers of great financial institutions, who last year were chained to their desks by anxiety and apprehension, now do not hesitate to take long holidays and even to put themselves out of the reach of the telegraph. The business takes care of itself, as sound and well-organized business will do in good times. Some of the causes which produced the long depression are still in existence, but they are in abeyance, and there is no immediate prospect of their emerging to plague us again.

THEIR ONLY CHANCE.

The disinterested fervor with which some of Mayor STRONG's appointees are advocating his renomination indicates that the new charter has been attentively studied in the public offices where the business of this municipality is carried on. The next Mayor will distribute the most interesting and attractive batch of patronage that it has ever fallen to the lot of any executive outside of the Presidency to dispense. The power of these offices is great, the dignity high, and the emolument generous. If Mayor STRONG should be chosen his own successor, would it not be the most natural thing in the world for him to keep about him his present heads of departments?

He knows their qualities, he has proved their capacity. They are loyal to him. They are grateful. Being human, it would be surprising if they did not have a lively sense of favors to come.

This is the length, breadth, and thickness of the Strong boom. But the Mayor strokes his beard and says he guesses they will have to get along without him, a remark calculated to make the hearts of his faithful supporters sink into their boots.

How can they get along without him? Without him they would have to get out, every man of them. How can he be so callous, so insensitive to the emotions that swell those loyal bosoms? Let him put himself in their place. He is their anchor to windward, their rock, their safety, their hope, their pilot, who can guide them past the perils of Jan. 1, 1898, into the serene delights of a renewed and prolonged tenure of office.

The Mayor dismisses too flippantly the serious aspiration of his grateful and salaried friends who are engaged in inflating the Strong boom. He is worthy of their confidence, on his proved merits he deserves another term. Nothing but his firm and reiterated refusals prevents the rapid expansion of the boom they have started for him. But the public know he means what he says, and that is fatal to their success.

It is hard that our fellow-beings should see good bread and butter elude them in this manner and no man's hand stretched out to stay it.

An order has been received in this city for a cargo of 160,000 bushels of wheat from an English house that has hitherto dealt wholly in wheat from the Argentine. New customers make trade brisk, and brisk trade shuts the wide mouth of the calamity howler and smooths out the wrinkles of discontent.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Though the British are contending in Chitral with foes at once more numerous and more redoubtable than the Cuban rebels, and are doing it with a force that would be regarded as an inadequate bodyguard by Gen. WEYLER, yet the campaign there is progressing toward its inevitable and speedy end with a precision that comes as near as anything could to making war admirable. One after another the regiments are coming up the passes, and that they will "poke the 'eathen out" at the proper moment is almost as certain as sunrise. Whatever one's opinion may be as to the motive of England's conflicts with native tribes in assorted corners of the world, there can be no question of the ability with which her officers do their work. They fall once in a while, as at Khartoum and Majuba Hill, but the failures never count and the successes always do.

—A table printed in The Chicago Tribune groups in various classes the accidents that have befallen bicyclists, or been caused by them, in that city between June 1 and July 31. Included in it are all the mishaps serious enough to have commanded police attention, and the total, an even hundred, is supposed to be about one-third of the whole number. The showing is a rather impressive one, and on its face seems to justify The Tribune's assertion that "as a source of accident the wheel owns no rivals, and the list of people who received injuries at fires, in factories, from the street cars, from defective sidewalks, from runaways, from any one of the hundreds of odd causes represented in the archives at the City Hall is small compared with that due to the bicycle." A careful examination of the table, however, shows that a vast majority of the accidents recorded are of the sort that prudence on the part of riders and non-riders would entirely prevent, and that they cannot, therefore, be justly charged up against the bicycle. Far ahead in frequency are the cases in which bicycles collide with wagons and close to them come those in which the wagons did the running down. The former instances number 21, and the latter 10. It would be difficult to draw an accurate line between these two classes of accidents, for in both of them the presumption of carelessness is against the driver of the heavier vehicle. Put together, the two make 31, and it is notable that the cases of pedestrians run down by bicyclists, in which the presumption of carelessness is almost, but not quite, as strong on the other side, number only 16. Cyclists collided with other cyclists 7 times, fell from their wheels 10 times, collided with electric cars 7 times, ran against stationary obstacles twice, and one member of the fraternity was rash enough to ride into the river instead of waiting for the drawbridge to close. A horseman maliciously rode down one bicyclist and a runaway horse captured another. There were three no-lamp collisions, three riders were hurt in crossing car tracks at too great speed, and six racing men came to grief on the track. Every one of these cases comes under the category of avoidable—that is, the bicycle, per se, was in no wise to blame for them. On the other hand, the breaking of machines caused only four accidents, the catching of skirts in wheels caused three, and three wheelmen were "thrown from their wheels," whatever that may mean. These statistics would probably run about the same in any part of the country, and are therefore of general interest and instruction. They do not at all suggest the need of abandoning the best means of locomotion ever invented by mankind.

—There is no intrinsic difference between the Chinese custom, illustrated in the Brooklyn cemeteries this week, of putting roast chicken and other edibles on the graves of departed associates, and that followed by younger nations of ornamenting the resting places of their dead with flowers or flags. The Chinamen no more believe that the spirits of those gone before really eat these viands than we believe that our dead enjoy the fragrance of roses or lilies. In both cases the moral action is reflex, and affects the doer in probably much the same way. The conduct of the bad little Brooklyn boys who ate up the pious offerings as soon as the Chinamen's backs were turned adds an unpleasant complication to the question, and in it may lie the explanation of our abandonment of the older ceremony.

—Besides locking away from the general public books guilty of what a Southern euphuist would probably call "the usual crime," the officials of the Boston Public Library also draw a line between the orthodox and unorthodox works of a political and economic character, and while allowing free access to those which they regard as instructive or at least innocuous, permit the perusal of others only by readers who presumably will not be led astray by them. This assumption of critical and judicial powers on the part of the Librarian and his assistants is a cause of frequent protests by people, mostly of foreign birth, who call for the works of advanced German and French authors of anarchistic tendencies, but the protests have as yet been ineffective, and the library continues to maintain one "Inferno" for its too Rabelaisian literature, and another for that which advocates too vehemently the upsetting of existing institutions. Books of both classes are in the library in considerable numbers, and the officials also say that they are there to be read, but the person who calls for an old edition of Beaumont and Fletcher, or a new one of Henri Rochefort has to submit himself, his motives, and his plans to a scrutiny which is sometimes rather trying to the patience, especially when the outcome of it is a peremptory refusal. The Bostonians in general, however, seem to be content with this sort of guardianship; at any rate, no serious attempt has ever been made to dispute the Librarian's authority or judgment.

PERSONAL.

—Controversy on the subject of vivisection, if allowed to develop unrestricted, would spread over the pages of a newspaper as rapidly as gypsy moths over the State of Massachusetts. Its recent invasion of our columns, therefore, must be sternly repulsed if the task of publishing the events of the day is to be performed. But in challenging the comprehensibility of a remark extorted from us by Dr. PRESTON's laudation of Oriental sages, ANNA SARGENT TURNER, Secretary of the New York Anti-Vivisection Society, gets around our determination with characteristic feminine skill. By exalting the superiority of Occidental sage cheeses over Oriental sages as exponents of the healing art, we did not mean, as she says but does not really believe, that observation of Acarus domesticus would turn a savage into a biologist, but simply that a patient who went to a sage cheese for medical advice would not be told to fill himself up with powdered spiders, calcined tiger claws, ancient texts in a state of solution, or any other Eastern "remedy."

—As the city authorities of Springfield, Ohio, have been inconsiderate enough to tear down a stairway which JOHN WESLEY BOOKWALTER had erected in a public thoroughfare there for the more convenient conduct of his highly important private business, it is no wonder that the maker of turbines and millions is in a state of flaming indignation, and has decided to get even by taking himself and his money away from Springfield forever and ever. Mr. BOOKWALTER is a man with a peculiarly sensitive nature, as might be expected in one whose early education was obtained in a sawmill, and whose later years have been devoted to enriching the world with waterwheels and the doctrine of free silver. It is indeed hard that a philanthropist and philosopher of his rank cannot put a poor little pair of stairs wherever he chooses in the city of his occasional residence, and yet we do not know but that he might as well have staid in Springfield, enduring with whatever equanimity he could command the affronts of its officials and its private citizens. Where in the Old World is he likely to escape similar annoyances? Royalty has many privileges in Europe, and wealth not a few, but all over that region they are even more absurdly particular than here about reserving their streets for public uses. In Portugal, and perhaps in Spain, Mr. BOOKWALTER may be able to argue stairway questions successfully with the local authorities, but it is doubtful if he would really enjoy himself in either of those countries. Free silver, particularly the free transfer of it from him to Mayors and Judges, would be well received, but when it came to selling waterwheels, it is to be feared that he would find the market for improved turbines decidedly limited. Mr. BOOKWALTER knows his own business best, however, a fact which his whole career—barring an occasional chase after the Governorship of Ohio—has well established, and his reported decision to spend the rest of his life abroad is not to be lightly questioned by a paragrapher who never made a waterwheel or a million in his whole life, and probably never will. Mr. BOOKWALTER has long believed that the Occident is about played out, and that the Oriental is the coming man, so the chances are that he will swear allegiance to the Emperor of China.

—Such a double-barreled problem as that which Commodore ELBRIDGE T. GERRY has asked the customs officials to solve is enough to turn gray what little of their hair desperation may not prompt them to pull out. His antique furniture not only arrived here on the day when the Dingley bill did or didn't go into effect, a fact in itself sufficient basis for interminable controversy, but it also barricades itself with words like "Quinze" and "Quatorze," and from behind them demands of the indignant appraisers that they admit the possibility of retroactive styles as well as of retroactive tariff laws. Dealers in old furniture, who will admit, and even assert, anything, would not hesitate to sell Louis XV. chairs made in the time of LOUIS XIV., or of LOUIS I., for that matter, but one cannot blame the Custom House for losing patience in such a case.

—Sir CLEMENTS MARKHAM, the President of the Royal Geographical Society, is eager for additions to the present stock of knowledge about the antarctic region, and in order that steps may be taken to explore the mysteries of the great country known to surround the south pole, he recently called and addressed a meeting of Australasian officials on the subject. Among those who accepted his invitation to be present were the Premiers of New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania, and the Agents General of New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand. Sir CLEMENTS opened the discussion by pointing out the strong claims which antarctic discovery had upon the Australasian colonies. In early years, he said, the Royal Geographical Society had materially helped the colonies in the exploration of their own country, and now it hoped that in their prosperity they would lend a helping hand in order that an expedition might be fitted out next year. The Duke of ARGYLL urged the absolute necessity for such an expedition in order to solve certain questions of vast importance in geological history. Sir JOSEPH HOOKER followed, and supported the Duke of ARGYLL so far as botany and geology are concerned. Prof. RUCKER urged that progress in territorial magnetism was at a standstill, and would remain so until we knew of its distribution in the south polar area, and that until we knew the actual condition of it, navigation between South Africa and Australia was extremely dangerous. Sir SAUL SAMUEL said the colony of New South Wales had always shown its interest in the subject. Sir ANDREW CLARKE, for Victoria, assured the meeting that his colony had been, and was still, greatly interested in the matter, and the Hon. CHARLES BOWEN spoke in the most hopeful way of the colony of New Zealand. The President stated that the society was quite prepared to contribute up to £5,000 if each of the Australian colonies would do the same. The general result of the conference was to encourage the Royal Geographical Society to take further steps. Lord LOTHIAN remarked it would be a pity to see any but British names on the lands and islands which are really the Hinterland of Australia and South Africa.

CURRENT NOTES.

A woman headed the list of 221 persons after an examination for position as Ward and Street Inspectors in Chicago. Her mark was almost perfect, being 98.96 in a possible 100.

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The semi-annual dividends and interest money payable in Boston in August aggregate $6,220,354, against $3,551,373 in August of last year. Railroad bonds pay $3,096,658 of the amount.

* * *

A magazine, to be called Drift, is projected in Portland, Ore., to develop the literature of the Pacific Northwest. A specialty will be made of Indian traditions and pioneer reminiscences.

* * *

A resident of Portland, Ore., has devised an attachment to a chafing dish wherewith to toast bread and heat plates, and he expects to fill with it a want long felt by amateur makers of Welsh rarebits.

* * *

Gov. Bushnell of Ohio is suffering somewhat from ill health and is not likely to be able to take much part in the campaign this Fall. It is said he took a severe cold when in this city at the Grant Monument dedication.

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The City of Omaha, Neb., is represented to be overrun with thugs and thieves, and its Police Department to be in a low state as respects efficiency. The citizens are clamoring for a change of Chief of Police, and it will probably be made.

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The customary coaching parade at Bethlehem, N. H., is to be given up this year, and the visitors to the White Mountains are querying what form of satisfying entertainment they are to have in its stead. The parade has always been very popular.

* * *

The Rev. Dr. S. McDavis, who was installed as pastor of the Wilmerding Presbyterian Church in Pittsburg, Penn., only two weeks ago, has received a call to the Presidency of the Michigan Female Seminary at Kalamazoo and asks his church to permit him to resign his pastorate that he may accept the other position.

* * *

The English sparrow has spread far hence and increased rapidly. The farmers of the Province of Ontario are complaining that he is an unmitigated nuisance to them, and they insist that he should be exterminated as soon as possible. He drives away the insectivorous and singing birds and does nothing to compensate for their loss.

QUERIES ON VIVISECTION.

Concerning Drugs, Too, in Constant Use in Laboratory Experiments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of July 30 I notice that in referring to the letter of Dr. Preston on vivisection you speak of the "vain imaginings" of those people who denounce that practice.

Will you, as the representative to a certain extent of public opinion, kindly allow me to ask a question or two? Are you not aware that those who oppose vivisection get nine-tenths of their "ammunition," so to speak, from the statements (not intended for the public in general) of the vivisectors themselves in their written works and "physiological reports"? Are these "reports" and acknowledgments "vain imaginings"? Have you ever examined the medical and physiological journals, such as the Journal of Experimental Medicine, New York? Are you aware that chloral, morphia, and curare mentioned in experiments described are not anaesthetics? That the late Claude Bernard, the "prince of vivisectors," said of morphine, he (the animal under its influence) feels the pain, but has lost, so to speak, the idea of defending himself, and of the condition of curorized dogs as "accompanied by the most atrocious sufferings which the imagination of man can conceive"?

Do you know that these drugs are constantly used in laboratory experiments of the most terrible nature? If not, you may readily ascertain by consulting the writings mentioned above.

The vivisectors have one story for the public and one for each other. Holding at one time the same opinion on this subject as yourself, I am now, after a few years' investigation, convinced that, in the words of Dr. Berdoe, M. R. C. S., of England, "Vivisection, founded in cruelty, supported by falsehood, and practiced for selfish ends, is not the method by which the merciful art of healing was either invented or can be improved."

As to anti-toxin, one more question, and I am done: Are you aware that many of the brightest and most scientific minds of the age, who have thoroughly investigated its workings, now unqualifiedly denounce it? And why? Because they have investigated for themselves, and do not take without question what is given to them.

J. M. GREENE.
3 Elmont Street, Dorchester, Mass.

A Word to A. T. Thomas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may gratify A. T. Thomas, although it will not interest the public, to know that I have always endeavored to "keep the Commandments, including the eighth and tenth, from my youth up"; therefore, I never voted a Republican ticket, nor have I been a "half breed"; and, having ever been a Democrat, have had no occasion to be a Mugwump, although I have a high respect for that class of our fellow-citizens, inasmuch as they love their country better than their party.

JOHN CODMAN.

SOME NEW WORDS DEFINED.

Terms in the Dingley Tariff Bill Not Familiarly Known.

From The Rochester Post-Express.

The Principal of one of the public schools of Rochester gave the new Tariff act as published in The Post Express a thorough reading, and addresses a communication to the editor, in which he says:

Can you throw any light upon the meaning of the following words which I found in the new Tariff act:

LAME or LAHN, Section 179.
BRISLINGS, Section 258.
REVERED, Sections 312, 345, 388.
VITRAGES, Section 339.
SKIRTED, Section 350.
GARNETTED, Section 361.
ONE-LINE, Section 402.
DIANISIDIN, Section 524.

I have consulted the latest editions of the three leading dictionaries and fail to find these words. What do they mean?

It is singular that so many words in the new Tariff act are not to be found in the dictionaries. We are able, however, to throw some light on the meanings of them.

LAME or LAHN. These are adjectives applied to wire, meaning wire that has been lengthened by pounding by heavy hammers.

BRISLINGS. The name of a small fish similar to sardines, caught in the Mediterranean and in the Bay of Biscay, packed in oil and shipped to this country.

REVERED. An adjective describing the manner of ornamenting handkerchiefs, lace, and linen goods. Little square holes are cut around the edges of the goods.

VITRAGES. A kind of lace. We are unable to give a particular description. The lace buyers for our largest dry goods houses do not know exactly what kind of lace it is.

SKIRTED. An adjective applied to wool. The skirt of the fleece is the outer part about the hindquarters. Skirted wool is wool from the skirt of the fleece.

GARNETTED. Waste is said to be garnetted when it has been run through a machine provided with attachments like rows of pins, by means of which foreign substances are removed.

ONE-LINE. Words descriptive of a peculiar kind of paper used in making Jacquard designs in weaving. In this country cardboard is generally used.

DIANISIDIN. The name of a drug used in the arts. It is similar to benzine. We cannot give a more particular description.

The "Brainy" Men.

From The Sun.

The Augusta Chronicle tries to pay a serious compliment to Dr. Andrews, formerly President of Brown University, by saying that "he is one of the brainy men of the day." Would any man who has been or hopes to be the President of a college be pleased to be called "brainy"? Would he accept that adjective without a "painy" feeling, so to speak? One may see in the elevated cars advertisements of a well-known and highly respectable dictionary which describe it as the work of "brainy specialists." Doubtless a "brainy" specialist ought to be perfectly satisfactory, but as a maker of a dictionary he may seem inappropriate to conservative minds. Would a centipede be described properly as "footy" and the Nile as "mouthy" and a many-gated city as "gatey"? Are the Rockies and the Himalayas "chainy"?

NUGGETS.

A Good Beginning.

Western Cousin—I am glad you ride a bicycle. Have you ever done a century?

Boston Girl—Oh, no. Several times, however, I have ridden what I suppose you would call a decade.—Chicago Tribune.

Well Looked After.

"Brocks," said Rivers, "you ought to do something for that cold of yours. A neglected cold sometimes leads to serious consequences."

"This cold of mine isn't neglected," crossly answered Brocks. "Five or six hundred of my friends are looking after it."—Chicago Tribune.

Hotel Waiters.

He—I've often wondered how these waiters can remember so many orders at once. I know now.

She (who had often wondered the same thing)—Oh, do you? How can they remember so much?

He (triumphantly)—They don't.—Detroit Free Press.

Presumptively So.

A Boston man who recently advertised for a "Yankee" woman to do housework had one applicant for the position who most thoroughly filled the bill as regards nationality. When questioned as to reasons for leaving her last place she replied that she did not believe the people good Christians. "At any rate, there's something the matter with their religion. They won't have baked beans Sunday morning," she replied.—Troy Times.

What Began It.

For one whole day not a cross word had been heard, and naturally both were in good humor.

"Why should we not go on like this forever?" she asked at length. "Why can't we always agree?"

"Because," he explained very earnestly, "once in a great while I like to have my own way."

Shortly thereafter he had slammed the door and started for the club, and she was excitedly asking herself why she had ever been foolish enough to marry.—Chicago Post.

CASTLES.

Will Cumback in Indianapolis Journal.

The tottering walls, the crumbling arch,
The columns, the works of art,
Are mingled with briars and weeds and grime—
A fitting counterpart,
In telling the tale of the long ago,
Of the castles where lord and liege
The legions defied, but that fell before
Old Time's relentless siege.

But the cornerstones were deeply laid,
Below the rage of the storm,
And mark the spot and will tell the tale,
To the ages yet unborn.
But nothing remains of the loves and hopes
Of the princely dwellers there,
No pillars are left, no fragments are found,
Of their castles in the air.

Yet the castles of Love, and the temples of Hope,
And Ambition's gorgeous goal,
Have aisles as broad and domes as high
As the concept of the Soul.
Delusions may come, and illusions may go,
The mirage may bring despair,
Yet cheer to the soul, and joy to the heart,
Are castles in the air.

They take us away from the plod and the grind,
Away from life's wearisome road,
And promise that somehow, in days to come,
We shall bear us a lighter load.
Hope's anchor is fastened within the veil
Of the faith abiding there;
We smile at care, and banish grief
From our castles in the air.

Our castles may vanish, but never decay,
Like the castles we have seen,
With moss-covered ruin—the jeer of the winds,
And the sport of the ivy green.
But grander and higher we build anew,
So high, that we seem to be where
The songs of the angels fill the dome
Of our castles in the air.

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

Severe Repressive Measures Said to Have Been Adopted by the Portuguese Government.

ITALY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY

King Humbert in Daily Correspondence with the Queen Dowager, His Sister—Two Men-of-War to Proceed to Lisbon.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Madrid describes the very grave state of affairs in Portugal. According to this correspondent the Portuguese Government is setting the constitution at defiance and adopting the most stringent repressive measures.

The police, without legal warrants, enter private dwellings at all hours of the day and night, ransack them, seize property and march the owners off to prison on the most trifling or utterly unfounded charges. A veritable reign of terror is fully established, and it is the popular belief that the Government contemplates passing its obnoxious financial legislation by means of a coup d'état.

So severe are the repressive measures adopted by the Government that, in the opinion of The Daily Mail's correspondent, no outbreak is likely to occur.

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Rome says that King Humbert is in daily correspondence with his sister, the Queen Dowager of Portugal, on the subject of the present disturbances, and he has instructed the Italian Minister at Lisbon, Count Gerbaix de Sonnaz, to render all the assistance in his power to the royal family in case an emergency should arise.

The Italian Government has placed two men-of-war under special orders to proceed to Lisbon.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE DEPARTS.

Starts for St. Petersburg to Await the Emperor and Empress.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, has started for St. Petersburg, where he will await the arrival of Emperor William and the Empress, who are due there at the end of the week as the guests of Emperor Nicholas.

COREANS PRAYING FOR RAIN.

Importations of Grain Will Be Needed on Account of Drought.

TACOMA, Aug. 3.—There is great need of rain in Corea and the Government has sent priests to the mountains to petition the gods for showers. It is certain large importations of grain will be necessary, while usually Corea exports to China and Japan.

BELGIUM FOR A NEW TREATY.

Minister Favereau Ready to Open Negotiations with England.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 3.—The Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. de Favereau, in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, made the formal announcement that the Government of Great Britain had denounced the treaty of commerce with Belgium.

M. de Favereau added that the Belgian Government was ready to open negotiations for a new treaty of commerce with Great Britain.

BRITISH LOSSES AT CHAKDARA.

Six Thousand Tribesmen Preparing to Attack When They Were Routed.

BOMBAY, Aug. 3.—It is announced in a dispatch from Simla, the Summer residence of the British Indian Government, that the combined casualties of the garrison of Fort Chakdara, in the Chitral District, which was relieved yesterday, and the relieving force under Gen. Blood, are as follows: Lieut. Rattray wounded, seven native British soldiers killed, and thirty-five wounded.

The loss of the insurgent tribesmen who were besieging the place is not stated. Six thousand tribesmen, with scaling ladders, were preparing to attack the fort when they were attacked by the first British column, under Col. Meiklejohn, and completely routed.

THE SEALING CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Curzon Says Sherman's Letter Will Be Published with Others.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, replying in the House of Commons to-day to a question put by Sir Charles W. Dilke, Advanced Radical, member for the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire, as to whether the Government would at once publish Secretary Sherman's dispatch of May 10, and any reply thereto, said papers were in preparation which would include the dispatch mentioned and the reply made to it, but Mr. Curzon added the Government did not think it desirable to publish the two dispatches alone, because they must be published in conjunction with the previous correspondence on the same subject.

AUSTRIAN FLOODS ABATE.

More Reports of Deaths from the Provinces Reach Vienna.

VIENNA, Aug. 3.—The danger of serious floods here is averted, as the water is beginning to subside, but it is still necessary to tak all possible precautions.

The reports of fatal casualties from the provinces are most deplorable. Eighty-five persons have been drowned in Silesia; sixty between Ischl and Lauffen; at Jungbuch ten, while nearly a hundred persons are missing, most of whom are supposed to be drowned.

At Johannisbad, Bohemia, there have been seventeen fatalities, and from almost every district come reports of widespread destruction among crops and cattle.

AFFAIRS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Financial Panic, Sugar Cane Ruined, and Fighting Still in Progress.

MANILA, Philippines, June 9.—Things are in a frightful mess. Spanish dollars have been introduced at one per cent. less value than Mexican. Everybody wants to sell out. Native brokers are all over the place trying to sell houses, horses, carriages, furniture, and estates with no buyers.

In the sugar provinces the cane plants are being burned up for lack of rain. Paddy is being attacked by insects, and in the northern rice provinces locusts are eating it up. A few days ago about forty miles from Manila a train was stopped owing to the immense mass of locusts on the track.

Fighting is still going on in several provinces, and the papers here say nothing about it, which looks bad. The papers have not even mentioned a single "glorious victory."

King of Siam Visits the Commons.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The King of Siam, Chulalongkorn I., was an interested spectator of the proceedings in the House of Commons to-day. The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, received his Majesty in the lobby of the House and escorted him to the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery, where Mr. Curzon explained the procedure of Parliament to the royal traveler.

FOREIGN NOTES OF INTEREST.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Gen. Gallieni, the Commander of the French forces in the Island of Madagascar, has been appointed Governor General of that Island.

CARDIFF, Wales, Aug. 3.—At the meeting here to-day of the members of the Iron and Steel Institute, papers written by Prof. Campbell, the chemist, of Ann Arbor, Mich., and J. S. De Bonneville of Philadelphia were read.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Privy Council has dismissed, with costs, the appeal of the City of Montreal against the decision of the Queen's Bench Court of Lower Canada, in favor of the Standard Electric Company.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 3.—It is announced that the rising of natives in Bechuanaland has collapsed, and that Chiefs Toto and Lukajaujes, with over 1,000 followers, have surrendered to the British authorities.

PIRATES AS PASSENGERS.

The British Steamer Pegu Seized by Acheenese, Who Murdered the Captain and Seven Men.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—News has been received from Hong Kong of the capture of the British steamer Pegu by Acheenese pirates, on July 14. A gang of Acheenese took passage on the Pegu, and while at sea murdered Capt. Ross and seven of his crew, and wounded sixteen others. They looted the ship and then fled to the Acheen coast.

The Acheen tribe is on the Island of Sumatra. The people are Mohammedans and are noted for being desperate characters.

INDEMNITY FOR TRANSVAAL.

Report that Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Beit Have Turned Over £250,000 for the Raid.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Morning Post understands that Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Beit, a former member of the Board of Directors of the British South African Chartered Company, have paid the Transvaal Government a quarter of a million pounds sterling as indemnity for the Jameson raid.

It has been believed for several months that Messrs. Rhodes and Beit would bear between them the entire cost of the raid, the legal expenses of Dr. Jameson's trial, and the indemnity to the Transvaal. Mr. Rhodes's profits for the year ending last May are known to have been about £500,000, ($2,500,000,) and Mr. Beit also had one of his best years.

WOLSELEY SERIOUSLY ILL.

Commander in Chief of the British Army on the Sick List.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Viscount Garnet Joseph Wolseley, Field Marshal and Commander in Chief of the British Army, is seriously ill.

CHINESE ATTACK MISSIONS.

Plymouth Brethren's House at Vuchen Destroyed by a Mob.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—On June 9 the Chinese at Vuchen attacked and destroyed the mission of the Plymouth Brethren and were about to attack the Catholic Mission when the soldiers interfered. The attack on the Plymouth Mission was brought about by the report that the missionaries had killed a child. A mob of Chinese attacked the ladies' Home boarding school, where five white women had taken refuge. Just as the mob broke in the door the women escaped through a back gate to the house of Mr. Blanford.

The mob demolished the ladies' home and then proceeded to the Blanford place and attacked it. The people escaped into the hills, where they hid all night in the darkness. The house was looted and burned. The next day five women and Mr. Blanford were taken away on a boat.

FOR THE NEW PARK.

More Houses of Ramshackle Type Sold on the East Side.

Fifty-three more buildings which are to be torn down to make room for a small park were sold at auction yesterday on the block bounded by Willett, Stanton, Sheriff, and East Houston Streets. The total sum realized amounted to $2,153.50.

One man, who gave the name of Isaac, bid $6 for a house which he thought was the five-story brick tenement on Willett Street, and it was knocked down to him. It, however, proved to be the old, ramshackle structure in the rear, which is not worth more than $3.

"Gus" Reinhardt bought a whole house for $1. Only two houses in the lot went for $1 each, the others bringing from $2 to $135 each. Mr. Southard was the heaviest purchaser, and his selections were mainly buildings that had fine plate glass fronts.

Several buyers did not comply with the terms of the sale regarding cash payment, and the buildings they had bought were resold, their deposits being forfeited.

TO SETTLE BY ARBITRATION

Playwright and Managers Refer a Dispute to Two Men.

Sydney Rosenfeld, the author of "A Round of Pleasure," and Klaw & Erlanger, the producers of that extravaganza, have mutually selected Augustus Thomas and Frank W. Sanger to arbitrate the dispute between them regarding the recent production at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

At the preliminary rehearsals, Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger suggested certain changes in the piece, which led to a row between them and Mr. Rosenfeld. Clay M. Greene was then selected to write a new book, part of which was presented before the close of the season at the Knickerbocker. When the season closed, the original manuscript was returned to the author and a new production written by Clay M. Greene, entitled "One Round of Pleasure," was announced. This, Mr. Rosenfeld claims, is constructed on his original ideas. It is expected that the decision of the arbitrators will be accepted by the disputants as binding.

HAMMERSTEIN TO GIVE OPERAS.

Standard of Entertainments to be Raised to Highest Excellence.

Oscar Hammerstein has decided, beginning this season, to raise the standard of his places of entertainment to the highest theatrical excellence, and with that end in view he has resolved to devote that part of his theatrical building known as the music hall to the production of operas. He has already begun making needed improvements in the theatre proper, which will be opened under the name of the Lyric Theatre with the English success "La Poupee."

Yesterday William Parry of the Parry Opera Company, at present presenting "Very Little Faust" at Manhattan Beach, signed a contract with Mr. Hammerstein to open the music hall, which will be renamed the Olympia Opera House, with "Very Little Faust," on Aug. 25.

The variety performance will be continued on the roof garden.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Thomas Q. Seabrooke will begin his season at Troy Aug. 13, with a musical comedy.

La Liska, the première danseuse, has been engaged for Klaw and Erlanger's production of "In Gay New York."

Belle Bucklen has been engaged by Kirke La Shelle for a congenial rôle in "The Idol's Eye," which opens at the Broadway Theatre in October.

Mme. de Vere-Sapio, who is now singing at Covent Garden, London, will return here in October and will make a twelve weeks' concert tour of the leading cities.

It is said that Fanny Davenport will appear next season in the play "Brunhilde." Clara Ziegler appeared in a German play surrounding this character thirty years ago, and Mme. Janauschek also acted the rôle successfully.

The last of a series of subscription concerts will be given at the Casino, Larchmont, Wednesday next. The soloists will be Edith M. Youmans, soprano; Esther Hirsch, contralto; R. Bennet, tenor, and Joseph S. Baernstein basso.

Augustus Pitou has returned from the Adirondacks, where he has been sojourning, and is already busy preparing for this season's productions. Chauncey Olcott begins his tour early next month, and "The Cherry Pickers" will also be sent on the road. "Cumberland 61," the new play for this year, will be presented at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Oct. 18.

Harry Mann, the manager of the Knickerbocker Theatre, has arranged with a firm of decorators to decorate the dressing rooms of that theatre in international colors for the engagement of the English "In Town" company. This is a return compliment to this company for the courtesies extended to the "Secret Service" company in London. The dressing rooms of Mr. Gillette's company at the Adelphi Theatre were decorated in a like manner.

The following special-request programme will be played this evening at the Madison Square Roof Garden by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra; March, "Tannhäuser," Wagner; overture, "Preciosa," Weber; Romanza, "On the Mountains," Grieg; ballet music from "Queen of Sheba," Goldmark; 'cello solo, Herman Riedrich; overture, "Sakuntala," Goldmark; "Forget-me-not," Macbeth; intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mascagni; unfinished symphony, (first part,) Schubert; Largo, Handel; fantasia, "Hansel und Gretel," Humperdinck; overture, "Raymond," Thomas; Swedish Wedding March, Soedermann; "Dream After the Ball," Czibulka; overture, "Tannhäuser," Wagner.

LONG STEP TOWARD PEACE

All Except the Evacuation of Thessaly Said to Have Been Arranged with Turkey.

FIGHTING SOUTH OF METSOVO

Ralli's Denial that King George Will Abdicate Taken to Mean Germany Has Consented to Some Modified Control of Greek Finances.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 3.—The peace conference was in session three hours today, and unexpected progress was made with the negotiations.

It is said that everything has been arranged except the question of the evacuation of Thessaly, which is to be considered to-morrow.

It is hoped that a solution of the whole difficulty is now imminent.

ATHENS, Aug. 3.—M. Ralli, the Premier, denies that King George has threatened to abdicate.

This is interpreted to mean that Germany has probably consented to some modified control of Greek finances acceptable both to Greece and to Europe.

Word has been received here that fighting has occurred at Kalarrytes, south of Metsovo.

A sharp engagement took place between 2,000 Turkish troops and the armed population of the villages lying between Metsovo, Trikkala, and Kalarrytes. The Turks retreated after losing seventy killed.

SALISBURY'S SPEECH DISCUSSED.

George N. Curzon Says It Is Not His Duty to Explain Its Meaning.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, Conservative, member for the Ecclesall Division of Sheffield, in the House of Commons to-day asked for information regarding the stage reached by the peace negotiations between Greece and Turkey, whereupon the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, George N. Curzon, referred Sir Ellis to the statement on the subject made by the Marquis of Salisbury in the House of Lords yesterday evening. But the questioner said he wanted an explanation of a portion of the Premier's statement referred to.

This caused the Foreign Office representative to reply that it was not part of his duty to explain the meaning of the Premier's speech. Sir Ashmead Bartlett and other members of the House then vigorously protested against references to statements made in another place, and asked the Speaker, William Court Gully, whether there was any precedent for such a proceeding. The Speaker said there had been a precedent for such action during the present session of Parliament, referring to a similar incident early in the session, which led to vehement protests upon the part of the Opposition.

TURKISH FLEET FOR CRETE.

Fears that There May Be a Collision with the International Ships.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 3.—A dispatch from the Dardanelles to-day announces that the Second Naval Division of the Turkish fleet, consisting of seven war ships, commanded by Hari Pasha, has sailed for the Island of Crete.

Fears are expressed here that the departure of the Turkish Naval Division may lead to a collision with the international fleet in Cretan waters, in view of the announcement of the foreign Admirals that they have decided to oppose by force the landing of Turkish reinforcements in the Island of Crete.

Vladivostock to be Open in Winter.

TACOMA, Aug. 3.—The Russian Government has determined to keep open during the Winter the harbor of Vladivostock, Siberia, the terminus of the Trans-Siberia Railway. This harbor is closed by ice from November to May, but the Government has just sent to Vladivostock two immense ice crushing steamers like those used in keeping Winter communications open between Denmark and Sweden.

Spanish Rioters Use Guns.

MADRID, Aug. 3.—There were disturbances yesterday at Tetuan, near this city, arrising from private dispute. The rioters used guns, and several persons were wounded.

Gold Sent from Australia.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 3.—The steamship Mariposa sailed for San Francisco today with 450,000 sovereigns.

Norway Puts a Duty on Flour.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 3.—The Storthing to-day passed a bill placing a duty of 30 ore (about 8 cents) on foreign flour.

MEN FELL WITH A SCAFFOLD.

One Was Instantly Killed and Another Seriously Hurt.

John J. Roser, forty-seven years old, of 123 West Side Avenue, Jersey City, was instantly killed yesterday by the fall of a scaffold. At the same time John J. Cook, forty-five years old, was seriously, if not fatally, injured. His right arm and right leg were broken, and he was hurt internally. He was taken to the City Hospital. Roser's neck was broken, as were also both legs and one arm.

The men were carpenters, and were putting sheathing boards on a house in course of erection at 80 West Side Avenue. The scaffold on which they were at work was erected on the outside of the building at the third floor. The accidents were caused by the weakness of the supports. Both men have families.

BOTH HIS LEGS CRUSHED.

Four-Year-Old John Fulton Rushes in Front of a Trolley Car in Harlem.

John Fulton, four years old, who lives with his widowed mother at 1,637 Park Avenue, was playing with some companions on East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, near Lenox Avenue. They ran backward and forward from the sidewalk to the street unconscious of anything but their play.

Down the street came Lenox Avenue trolley car No. 834 at a rapid pace. Just as it reached the corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street little John rushed on the track in front of the car. He did not hear the warning shout of the motorman, and the first the passengers knew of the accident was when they saw the motorman frantically apply the brakes and felt a jolt.

It needed only a moment for them to learn the cause, and then women fainted and even men turned pale. The women were taken to a drug store. Down under the car the little boy lay, and when he was dragged forth it was found that both legs were crushed, one of them almost entirely severed. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital, where it is said that he may recover. The motorman, Charles Pouch of 67 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, was arrested and taken to the Harlem Police Court. Several persons who were passengers on the car testified that he was not to blame for the accident. Magistrate Mott paroled him. Mrs. Fulton went at once to the hospital to see her son. The boy's right leg was amputated below the knee, and several toes of his left foot were removed.

Cuban Patriots Arrive Here.

Felix V. Preval, a Major in the Cuban Army, and Carlos Bordelois, a Cuban soldier, arrived here from Kingston, Jamaica, on the Atlas Line steamship Alleghany yesterday morning. They are two of the twelve insurgents who recently crossed in an open boat from Cuba to Jamaica, landing at Rio Neuvo. They were fourteen days in the boat, sailing ninety miles. The remaining ten men are in Jamaica. Major Preval says they were not seized by the British authorities, but were held fourteen days in quarantine. The exiles bring letters for the Junta.

A HANDFUL OF DIAMONDS.

Unknown Woman Picks Them Up on Brooklyn Bridge and Disappears in a Crowd.

S. Misrahi, a diamond dealer, of 108 Fulton Street, this city, called at the Bridge Police Station, in Brooklyn, yesterday, and claimed $55 worth of chip diamonds which had been picked up at the bridge terminal. The case in which the diamonds were found originally contained about $400 worth. A handful of the diamonds were picked up by an unknown woman, who was seen by J. W. Kirby, a broker, of 273 Broadway, to kick the case over and gather up some of its contents. Kirby secured a number of the stones, as did the man at the chop box. The two men turned over the diamonds to Policeman Buckridge, but the woman put hers in her pocket and disappeared.

Misrahi values the unrecovered diamonds at $325. He dropped the case from his pocket while getting a bridge ticket Monday.

BY THE GOLD-BRICK GAME.

Two Men from New Orleans Charged with Obtaining $7,000 by a Swindle Captured Here.

Juan Antonio Magan, fifty-five years old, who gives as his residence 734 Dolphin Street, New Orleans, and Rogelio Guiterriaz, twenty-one years old, also of New Orleans, but whose address is not known, are prisoners at Police Headquarters. They are charged with having swindled Saloon Keeper Pascal Lastell of New Orleans out of $7,000 with a gold brick.

On July 27 Magan went to Lastell and represented himself as Ralph Diaz. He said he and others were in the employ of the Argentine Government, stationed at Buenos Ayres. While thus employed by the Government, they secured $100,000 in gold bricks. "Diaz" displayed one of the bricks to Lastell and asked him to have it analyzed and tested thoroughly. Lastell had the brick filed and was told that the filings were pure gold dust.

The next time Diaz called, he had with him a young man supposed to be Guiterriaz. The latter said the elder was his father. Lastell was told that he could have one-third of the gold bricks for $7,000, and readily surrendered the money, but was not long in ascertaining that he had a lot of worthless, fake gold bricks on hand. He reported the matter to the New Orleans police.

A man supposed to be a member of the gang died suddenly in New Orleans of heart failure supposed to have been caused by the excitement attendant on this transaction with Lastell. His name was José Maria Mayano.

On July 28 Acting Inspector O'Brien received a telegraphic description of the men from Superintendent of Police Gasper of New Orleans. Gasper also said that a man of whom he had no description had sent a postal card to Juan Antonio Magan in New York.

Magan called at the General Post Office and asked for the postal card. Detectives followed him to 183 Lexington Avenue. The man remained in this place about an hour, when he came out with a young man. The detectives followed the pair as they walked up Third Avenue to Thirtieth Street. They were about to part there when they were arrested.

On Magan was found $247, a draft on a London bank for £410, and a ticket for a first-class passage on the St. Paul, which sails to-morrow. On the young man was $104, an ounce ingot of pure gold, diamond jewelry, and a package of fake diamonds.

Two trunks found at 183 Lexington Avenue contained a complete outfit for a gold-brick swindle. Magan admitted that he knew Mayano. He said he had owed him $3,500 for a long time, and just before he died he paid the debt.

Magan and Guiterriaz were taken to the Centre Street Police Court and remanded to the Tombs.

THORN AND MRS. NACK.

Now Believed that Their Trials Will Occur in Queens County.

The indications are that the trials of Mrs. Nack and Thorn will be in Queens County. The District Attorney has realized the force of the suggestion made by Friend, House & Grossman, counsel for Mrs. Nack, that if the trial were held here, and a verdict of murder in the second degree were returned, this county would have no further jurisdiction in the case.

Emanuel Friend said yesterday: "You may say for me and for my firm that we will guarantee that if the case is tried here and a conviction in any degree is secured, it will be instantly reversed by the courts. We hold that no part of the crime was committed here. Furthermore, you will find that the case will not be tried here; the prosecution will finally come out with a decision to have it in Queens County, with the explanation that that will be more suitable."

The hearing has been postponed till Sept. 3, to allow Judge David Mitchell, one of the prosecuting Assistant District Attorneys, to take his vacation.

Mrs. Hedwig Nack, identified Mrs. Nack as the woman who bought of her the oilcloth in her Astoria store, has identified the cord with which the remains were tied up as a lot of odds and ends of string which she gave Mrs. Nack on that occasion.

Magistrate Flammer has decided to conclude his examination of the prisoners, independent of the action to be taken as a result of their having been indicted.

STRUGGLE FOR A CHILD.

Henry G. Hemming and His Former Wife Meet in Court.

The question whether Henry G. Hemming of 78 Manhattan Avenue or his former wife, Mrs. Louise Hemming, is to be in future the custodian of their three-year-old son, John, was argued yesterday before Justice Pryor in the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Hemming on January last secured a decree of absolute divorce from her husband. Justice Sloan awarded Mrs. Hemming the custody of the child. She, however, resumed her profession as an actress, and joined De Wolf Hopper's "El Capitan" company in a tour through the United States. Upon the termination of the engagement she returned to this city, and instituted habeas corpus proceedings to regain possession of her son.

Hemming, it is alleged, in contempt of the decree of the Supreme Court, has married Sophia, the daughter of Ernest Ardemann, a rich saloon keeper on Sixth Avenue. Ardemann has become deeply attached to the boy, and is opposed to allowing Mrs. Hemming to take him from his home.

In the course of argument by counsel, Justice said: "I will not give the child's mother its custody unless I consider her a fit person." He will submit the case to a referee.

A TRAGEDY IN SECAUCUS.

Mrs. Lizzie Schumann Found Dead in Her Bedroom.

Mrs. Lizzie Schumann, thirty-five years old, of the Paterson Plank Road, Secaucus, N. J., was found dead in bed yesterday morning. A bullet hole was near the right temple, and on the bed beside her lay a revolver, one chamber of which was empty.

The discovery was made by the woman's husband, Henry Schumann, a well-to-do florist. The couple have not been on good terms for two years. Their quarrels have been public property. Though they continued to occupy the same house, Schumann lived on the first floor and his wife on the second. She said the quarrels were caused by her husband's conduct away from home; he said they were the result of his wife's jealousy.

Schumann at an early hour aroused Justice Romer F. Churchill, who lives about a mile from his house. He told the Justice that his wife was dead, and that she had killed herself. He said he was aroused at 5:30 o'clock by a noise, and went up stairs to his wife's rooms, and found her dead.

County Physician Converse was notified, and instructed Coroner Greenleaf to hold an inquest. Police Captain Albert Buchmiller, who took charge of the case, said he would make no arrests unless ordered to do so by the county authorities. He is satisfied that Mrs. Schumann committed suicide.

Baby Born in Midocean.

The Red Star steamer Kensington, which arrived from Antwerp yesterday, had one more passenger than when she started on her voyage. The little one is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lowell Young of Cambridge, Mass., and made her appearance in midocean last Thursday. Prof. Young and wife were returning from a European vacation tour. Mother and child were well, and left for Cambridge last night. Prof. Young occupies a chair of languages at Harvard University.

WHAT HAWAII HOPED FOR

Report in Honolulu that Minister Sewall Would Proclaim a Protectorate.

FLAG TO BE RAISED AUG. 2

Denial Made at the State and Navy Departments in Washington—Admiral Beardslee's Orders Concerning a Protectorate.

HONOLULU, July 25.—The arrival of the steamship Mouna from San Francisco, due here July 29, means much for Hawaii. In official circles it is generally understood that United States Minister Sewall will carry out the instructions received in the last mail, said to be to this effect: If the Mouna brings word that Congress failed to pass the annexation treaty Minister Sewall is to declare a protectorate and raise the American flag.

The American Minister has had frequent consultations with President Dole within the past week, and it is believed they have agreed on a programme. The general impression here is that Congress has decided to let the matter of annexation wait over until the regular session. The intervening months would be a long time for this country to stand alone, in view of the attitude of Japan, and Secretary Sherman believes a protectorate of the United States is the only way to prevent possible hostile action on the part of Japan.

As soon as the Mouna arrives it is understood the United States Minister will notify this Government of his intention to raise the American flag. Diplomatic etiquette will allow a day or two for answer, and it is expected everything will be in readiness to declare a protectorate Monday, Aug. 2.

The foregoing information comes from a reliable source, and but few persons in Honolulu are aware of the near approach of the most important event in the history of the country.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—It is declared positively at the State Department that there has been no change in the instructions given either to Minister Sewall or to Admiral Beardslee touching their attitude toward the Hawaiian question. The Admiral's instructions were to protect the American interests at all points and to establish a protectorate only in the event of serious disturbance or the commission of some overt act. It is not understood that the execution of this order was at all dependent upon the action or non-action of Congress upon the annexation.

At the Navy Department an even more explicit denial of the report that the flag was to be hoisted yesterday was obtained. It was said that Admiral Beardslee's orders only contemplated a landing in an emergency to preserve the status quo, and that the landing in that case would not be for a longer period of time than was necessary to restore conditions to their former shape. It was said that, as President McKinley had referred the whole matter to Congress along with the annexation treaty, it would not be courteous to that body for the Executive to act of its own volition until Congress had expressed its will. It was further said that there was no truth in the often-repeated story that the battleship Oregon is under orders to go to Honolulu.

EXPECTS THE TREATY TO FAIL.

Ex-Minister Dunn Does Not Think Hawaii Will Be Annexed Just Yet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—Edwin Dunn, ex-Minister to Japan, arrived here to-day. He is en route for Washington, accompanied by his daughter. He expects to spend several weeks in the United States before returning to Japan, where he has resided since 1873. Mr. Dunn believes in the annexation of Hawaii, but is of the opinion that the present Congress will never take favorable action on the treaty now before it.

"Annexation should have been accomplished four years ago," said Mr. Dunn, "and then all of the present difficulties would have been avoided.

"There is no possible likelihood of trouble between Japan and the United States," he added, "all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. They have enjoyed peaceful trade conditions that are constantly growing, and Hawaii is not of sufficient importance to bring them to an open rupture. Japan, naturally protested against the annexation treaty. The Japanese of all classes, however, feel very bitterly against this Government."

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TALKS.

Sono Arasuke Explains the Arbitration—The Dingley Tariff.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—According to the Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail the Japanese Ambassador to France, M. Sono Arasuke, has explained, in the course of an interview, the subject matter of the forthcoming arbitration between Japan and Hawaii. The Ambassador said:

"The arbitration will deal only with the question of indemnity for breaches of contract. There is no suggestion of arbitration with the United States, because Japan does not recognize that the United States has any right in Hawaii."

The Ambassador said also that the Dingley tariff would ruin Japan's great and growing trade with the United States in carpets and mats; and he protested against the placing of prohibitive duties upon goods for which there is no corresponding industry in the United States.

CLAIMS PALMYRA ISLAND.

Hawaiian Citizens to Dispute the Ownership of Britain.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The right of the British Government to retain possession of Palmyra Island is to be disputed. Luther Wilcox of Honolulu declares that the island belongs to himself, Fred Wundenberg, and William Kinney.

They secured their right from the Pacific Navigation Company, which purchased the island from the Hawaiian Government. The Government in turn acquired its right through discovery and colonization of the island by Charles Benton in 1862.

Germans to Colonize in Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The German bark H. F. Glave arrived in port this afternoon direct from Germany. She has on board 116 men, 31 women, and 14 children, all German emigrants, who will colonize in Hawaii.

The President Declines to Talk.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, N. Y., Aug. 3.—A representative of The Associated Press gave to President McKinley to-day the dispatch embodying the Honolulu advices in respect to a protectorate over Hawaii. Mr. McKinley read the telegram with care. He declined to make any comment upon it.

FRED DAY IS DEAD.

Once Famous Jockey Found Dying on the Sands of Coney Island.

Fred Day, once a well-known jockey, died at the Norwegian Hospital, in Brooklyn, yesterday from internal hemorrhages. He was found last Saturday on the beach at Coney Island in a semi-conscious condition. Blood was flowing from his mouth, but the policeman classified him as intoxicated and took him to the police station.

A discerning doorkeeper, however, saw the man was sick, and had a physician called. His removal to the hospital then was quickly ordered, and he was found to be suffering from the hemorrhages, which finally killed him.

The name of Fred Day was well known on all the "big" tracks prior to 1889. He was a light, plucky rider, and succeeded in landing first in some very good races. In 1889, however, at the Jerome Park races he had a fall from which he received a fractured skull. This drove him insane, and for two years he was confined to an asylum.

When he was set free riding again was out of the question, and he proceeded to squander the comfortable fortune he had accumulated before the accident. Most of this went on the "track," and the rest poured into the coffers of the Coney Island hotel keepers. Anyhow in a short time he was without a dollar.

Then began the precarious existence of the race-track hanger-on, a dollar one day and nothing the next, and the end last Saturday.

NELSON DINGLEY, SR., DEAD.

The Father of the Maine Congressman Who Gave His Name to the New Tariff Bill.

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 3.—Nelson Dingley, father of Congressman Nelson Dingley, Jr., died at his home, in this city at 9:20 o'clock this forenoon. Death was due to a stroke of paralysis, aggravated by old age.

Nelson Dingley, to whose name in recent years the distinguishing adjunct "Sr." has been added on account of the greater fame of his son, the Congressman, who gave his name to the new tariff, was born eighty-eight years ago on his father's farm, in Durham, Me. He came of English stock but his ancestors had lived in this country since 1638.

The Dingleys have been mostly traders, farmers, and blacksmiths. Nelson Dingley married young and lived with his father until after the birth of the present Congressman. In 1833 he removed to Parkman, Piscataquis County, where for several years he kept a store. Thence he removed to Unity, Waldo County, and in 1854 to Auburn, where he became interested in real estate enterprises and banking. He was a Director of the First National Bank of Auburn and Trustee of the Auburn Savings Bank. He also served in the State Senate, and was an ardent Republican.

Of recent years he had taken no active part in business and lived most of the time in Auburn with his son Frank L., editor of The Lewiston Journal. His health was good up to Friday last, when he had a stroke of paralysis. He rallied slightly, but a second attack followed. Nelson Dingley, Jr., arrived home Sunday, and was with his father until his death.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Q. Titus.

William Q. Titus, who died at his residence, 226 East Thirtieth Street, was a member of the last Constitutional Convention, and had been a practicing lawyer in this city since 1883. In the Constitutional Convention he favored woman suffrage. For the past few years he has been in partnership in the law business with Victor J. Dowling, the Tammany leader of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, their offices being in the Stewart Building. Mr. Titus had always been a Tammany man in politics, and was a member of the General Committee, the Committee on Organization, and the General Committee of the Twentieth Assembly District. He was a member of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, and his funeral will take place from there at 10 A. M. to-day. Acting Captain Titus of the Eldridge Street Police Station is Mr. Titus's brother.

Thomas Watson.

Thomas Watson, one of the best-known railroad contractors and coal mine operators in the United States and Canada, died yesterday in Chicago. He built the Caughanaugha Railroad, now part of the trunk line from Montreal to New York. He also built the Montreal and Lachine Railway. He also widened the Lachine Canal and built piers and wharves at Montreal. In 1858, at Cleveland, he built the piers for the Lake Shore Railroad. In 1871 he became interested in the coal business in Indiana. He organized the Delta and Pine Land Company, with property in Mississippi.

Obituary Notes.

H. A. Hildreth died at his residence, at Cape May, last evening. He was sixty-six years of age. He was formerly a member of the New Jersey Assembly. He was also a Freeholder, and served on the State Board of Reparian Commissioners. He was a Democrat, and during most of his political life was the incumbent of some office.

Miss Ann Stitt, an old resident of this city, died yesterday in the New York Hospital, whither she had been sent for treatment of acute dyspepsia. She was born in Scotland seventy-six years ago, and for thirty years had been a domestic in the home of Mrs. Franklin Paddock, of 17 West Tenth Street. She was an eminently faithful woman and greatly beloved by her employers. This morning her body will be taken to Delhi, N. Y., for burial. Miss Stitt was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Miss Isabella Swan Skinner died on Monday at 251 West Thirty-sixth Street; the home of her cousin, Mrs. Marion Adams, with whom she had lived for the last six years. She had been a paralytic as the result of a fall. Her death was due to declining health incident to old age. Miss Skinner was the daughter of Peter Skinner, formerly of Dundee, a Scotchman who settled in New York. Her mother was a Miss Jane Swan. Miss Skinner was born near William Street on Feb. 3, 1811. She was a member of the old First Presbyterian Church and devoted to charitable works. The funeral will be held at 11 A. M. to-day at her late home. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

An Old Sailor Drowns Himself.

William Sterling, sixty years old, who was on his way to the Sailors' Snug Harbor from New Orleans on board the steamship Hudson, which arrived yesterday from New Orleans, jumped overboard early yesterday morning off Seabright, N. J.

"Here, take these," he said to one of the crew of the vessel last Monday night, handing over a one-dolla. bill and a pair of shoes. "I'm going to get off at Long Branch." Sterling had been a sailor all his life, and had no known relatives.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. Pocantico, Nakodas. E. & W. Both new effects in high banded collars.

DIED.

SEWARD.—At a special meeting of the Governing Committee of the Union Club, held Aug. 3, 1897, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Governing Committee of the Union Club has learned with deep sorrow of the death of the Hon. Clarence A. Seward, President of the club, at Geneva, N. Y., on the 24th day of July, 1897.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Governing Committee, have heard with profound emotion of the decease of the Hon. Clarence A. Seward, and as well in obedience to our duty to the members of the club as in accordance with the dictates of our own feelings, we think it fitting at this time to express the esteem in which Mr. Seward was held, both as President of this club and in private life.

Born in the City of New York in the early part of the century, coming of a vigorous and intellectual descent, enjoying the advantages of a thorough and liberal education, reared under the fostering oversight of one of the greatest of American statesmen, William H. Seward, yet it was to none of these adventitious aids that Clarence A. Seward owed the eminence which he won in the profession of the law. The distinction which he achieved was due rather to his own marked abilities and great natural powers; to his sound judgment and exalted tone of thought. His life was devoted to the elevation of his profession. Pursuing his studies in this city, he early became a member of one of its leading firms and soon attained the highest honors. Readily acknowledged for many years as one of the leaders of the bar of the Nation, he stood unrivaled in his special knowledge of many branches of the law. Sincere in his purposes and proud of his occupation, Mr. Seward's juniors went to him for counsel and advice, which was at all times proffered without the expectation of reward. Both by his advice and example he raised the tone of the profession, and dies leaving his associates the record of a life alike honorable and successful in all its work.

Confined to his practice and absorbed by

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street,
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,150,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

STOCKS, BONDS,
GRAIN, COTTON
Bought and sold for cash, or carried on margin at lowest rates of interest on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
HOLMES & CO
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Branch Office: Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15 & 17 Broad St.
Members: N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed at any of the above Exchanges for Investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts, subject to check at sight. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations and for Estate Investments.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. / 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. / 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. / 20 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
57 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
5% GOLD BONDS OF 1925
(LOAN OF 1885.)
The Receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are unable to pay now the Coupons on your Bonds falling due August 1, 1897. If, however, on the application of the Union Trust Company now pending the decision of the Court shall be that your Bonds are entitled to the same lien on the Main Line as the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, then the Receivers will promptly pay these Coupons.
JOHN K. COWEN, OSCAR G. MURRAY, } Receivers.

TO HOLDERS OF
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
5% GOLD BONDS, DUE 1925
(LOAN OF 1885.)
The Receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company having informed us that they will be unable to pay at the present time the coupons due August 1, 1897, on the above Bonds, we are prepared to purchase on and after that date such Coupons at their face value on Bonds which have been deposited with us, and to pay the amount thereof to the holders of trust receipts issued under the agreement of April 10, 1896, for deposited Bonds, on presentation of such receipts at our office, to be stamped with such purchase.
SPEYER & CO.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST
in respect of
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Gold Collateral Trust Notes.
23 WALL STREET.
NEW YORK, Aug. 2, 1897.
To Holders of the above Certificates:
Pursuant to the provisions of the Note Holders' agreement dated February 15, 1897, we shall be prepared to make payment on August 16, 1897, of five per cent. (5%) on account of the principal of the above certificates, upon presentation thereof and suitable stamping or indorsement thereon at our office, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, or, at the option of certificate holders, at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, 43 State Street, Boston. Interest will cease in respect of the amount so payable on the certificates on August 16, 1897.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Depositaries.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
NEW YORK & ONTARIO LAND COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JANUARY 4TH, 1890.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated January 4th, 1890, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 110 % and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of three thousand nine hundred and forty-six 26-100 dollars ($3,946.26.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 17th day of August, 1897.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

C. J. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
36 WALL ST.
DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
Private wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, Surplus $1,250,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P. Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

ALASKA GOLD.
64-page book, authorized, maps, routes, laws, all information to Aug. 1. By mail, 25c. Agents wanted. ALASKA PUBG. CO., Rochester, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Each day sees the stock market broaden, and each day is adding to market values, and the present vociferous proclamations of reaction prophesiers have finally dwindled into the merest squeak. Close to half a million shares of stock were traded in yesterday, and in this volume there was much less show of manipulation than was in evidence when the market's aggregate was barely more than half what the present record is. A hundred different stocks were active yesterday, and close to a score were traded in to an extent beyond 10,000 shares apiece—an average of 20,000 shares apiece. In this development is the most healthful sign appearing.

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Little by little Wall Street begins to realize the character of the buying which has been growing bigger and bigger day by day. For too long a time the rank and file of the Street figured it out that only manipulative work was operating; but the volume and sources of transactions have now reached a point where only feeble-minded men can affect to rate it as in any sense ordinarily speculative.

It has developed now beyond all doubt that the very foremost financial interests of the country are identified with the betterment which has overtaken market values. The intelligent rich men of the country own more stocks and bonds to-day than at any time in more than a decade. And the stocks and bonds which they own are in character superior to any that have been available in any average hitherto.

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More and more it is being realized how closely trade and financial conditions here now favor those which made up that prosperity era beginning in 1879. That improvement started in strides from the resumption of specie payments on to phenomenally good times—the result of a new National sense of financial safety. In 1897 the United States has a sense of safety based on a National declaration surer and broader—and likely to be even more influential—than the resumption of specie payments seemed to promise eighteen years ago.

In other ways in 1897 the investment outlook is quite as cheerful as was 1879 at its best. Incidentally Mr. James R. Keene yesterday observed that wheat is selling now within a penny of where he bought it in 1879—when it started on its wonder-working boom.

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Mr. Keene is a hard man to reach these days, but a friend yesterday quoted him in this way:

"This is the only real stock market we have ever had since 1879, and is a market in which he who stays best is the man who will fare best.

"Compared with 1879 and 1880 advantages are in favor of 1897. Interest on all railroad bonds has been decreased fully 3 per cent., and while railroad buildings, which figured so much in producing earnings in the earlier period, will not again be attempted, the settlement and developments on the railway lines then projected make those lines to-day in most instances remunerative.

"They were mere prospects then, they are properties to-day."

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Ninety-nine stocks were changed in price at the close of yesterday's market compared with the quotations at the close of the day preceding. Nine were declines. Ninety were advances. Of the nine declines only two were more than fractional. Of the advances over thirty were a full point or more. Such evidence needs no elaboration.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $4,000 5s, coupon, at 113¾, and $7,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	⅞	Iowa Central	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	2⅛	Laclede Gas	2¾
Am. Cotton Oil	½	L. E. & Western	½
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	1	Lake Shore	1
Am. Sug. Refs.	2⅜	Louis. & Nash.	1⅜
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	3½	Manhattan Con.	⅞
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	Metropolitan Traction	1
Ann Arbor	1½	Michigan Central	1½
Ann Arbor pf.	⅞	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Brooklyn Gas	2¼	National Lead	⅝
Brooklyn R. T.	½	N. J. Central	⅞
Can. Southern	1	N. Y. & E. R. Gas	3
Can. Pacific	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Central Pacific	½	N. Y. Sus. & W. pf.	½
Chi. Great Western	⅜	Norfolk & West. pf.	½
Chicago Gas	2⅝	Ore. R. & Nav.	2¾
Chi., Ind. & L.	⅝	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	1¼
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1¼	Oregon Short Line	1¼
Chi. & N. W.	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
C., C. C. & St. L.	1⅝	St. P. & Duluth	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1⅜	St. P. & Duluth pf.	2
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	St. P. & Omaha	⅝
Consolidated Ice pf.	1	Southern pf.	⅝
Consolidated Gas.	5½	Tenn. C. & I.	1⅜
Erie 1st pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	⅝
General Electric	2¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Grand Rapids Gas	9		

Stocks Declined.

Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	1	Manhattan Beach	⅜
Consolidated Ice.	½	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 1st	2	Rock Island deb. 5s.	1
Chi., I. & L. ref. 5s.	1½	St. L. & I. M. 5s.	1
Erie gen. lien	¼	U. Pac. ext. s. f. 8s, t. r.	1
Kansas Pac. con. t. r.	1	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1⅜
Ore. Imp. cons., 1st installment paid	3¼	Wabash 2d	1
		Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	2½

Bonds Declined.

Detroit Gas Co. 5s 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $131,618,460; balances, $8,071,171; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,524,903.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Discounts in the open market, 13-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weaker. Posted rates were ⅛ lower at $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.87⅛ for demand. Actual rates were $4.85⅝@$4.86 for sixty-day bills, $4.86⅞@4.87 for demand, $4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼@$4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental Paris francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—Par to 5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—50@25c discount.

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The money market yesterday was without change. Business was light, the demand in all departments being small. In call money 1 per cent. was the ruling rate, the smaller loans being made at 1¼ and 1½ per cent., according to the collateral pledged. Commercial paper was dull, neither the supply nor demand showing any improvement. Choice names are daily becoming fewer. Time money continues stagnant.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 58; Reading, ½, to 12½; St. Paul, ⅜, to 90⅝; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 74⅞; New York Central, ¼, to 104½; Erie first preferred ¼, to 38½; and Erie, ⅛, to 16⅛. Declined—Illinois Central, 1⅛, to 104½. Atchison sold at 14½. British consols were firm at 113 for both money and the account.

The Bank of England gained £50,000 bullion on balance. American eagles were quoted at 76s. 5d. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand decreased 26,060,000 marks; Treasury notes decreased 800,000 marks; "other" securities increased 25,520,000 marks; notes in circulation increased 22,980,000 marks. In Paris rentes closed at 104f 95c, an advance of 5c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 192.50, in Lisbon at 40, and in Rome at 104.90.

EUROPE WILL BUY.

In speaking of business conditions and stock market prospects, Mr. Benjamin Graham of the well-known Stock Exchange house of Cuyler, Morgan & Co. said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The stock market is broadening and growing stronger with each day's business. People here in Wall Street are becoming more confident and bullish—even the unwilling ones are being forced into recognizing the changed conditions and the bright prospects for general business.

"The rise that we have already had has been the result of three factors—the tariff settlement, the excellent crop prospects, and the belief that the McKinley Administration will shortly take steps toward currency reform. The first of these factors, the settlement of the tariff question, is now practically out of the way as a current market influence, but its effects will be felt for a long time to come. The removal of all uncertainty as to tariff rates and the consequent easier feeling among business men must certainly have a tonic effect upon business in general. It leaves the manufacturer and merchant free to go ahead unincumbered by doubts as to future prices.

"The prospects of large crops and high prices for our cereal products are, of course, factors of the utmost importance. Give the farmer good profits; give him the wherewithal to buy, and he will start the wheels of business. Years of economy have caused his needs to multiply. Good prices for his grain will mean money with which to supply those piled-up needs.

"The whole situation looks very much as it did in 1879. There was a period of depression preceding that year just as there has been previous to this one. Prices of commodities, as well as those of Wall Street securities, were at an exceedingly low level. In fact, conditions were much as they are now, with one exception. Then we had large foreign buying of our securities.

"Just at the present time Europe is not buying our stocks, nor are the foreign investors showing much of a disposition to do so until our currency matter is settled. In fact, our currency seems to be the spectre that frightens off the European buyer. He has been made nervous by our silver threats.

"Perhaps that is only natural. European investors cannot be expected to understand our politics, and our financial troubles seem to them to be very much more serious than they really are. When we get our currency re-established on a solid foundation—which, I think, will come with the next session of Congress—you will see European buying of our securities. For, with our railroads paying larger dividends than their domestic roads and with no further fear as to the United States becoming a silver country, there will be more attractions for foreign capital in American securities than in those of any other nation in the world.

"There need be no doubts as to the genuine character of this bull movement in stocks. It has come as a direct result of improved conditions. Already general business has improved to some extent, and there is every reason to believe that the growth will continue. I believe that there is vast prosperity for the United States just ahead—prosperity in which every one will share."

GENERAL ELECTRIC STRENGTH.

General Electric was one of the active stocks yesterday, and it was one of the strongest. The report that President Coffin is accomplishing some important financial deal abroad for the property's benefit is generally accepted now as extremely probable. Big European contracts may be obtained by the company coincident to the acquisition of large investment interests in General Electric stock by certain British and German capitalists who have to do with the awarding of those contracts. Such an alliance might lead to tremendous profits in practically a new field.

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A notable contribution is made to the discussion of the status of the General Electric's patent properties in to-day's Electrical Review by George H. Benjamin, the attorney and specialist, who claims that the recent much-hippodromed Van Depoele trolley decision in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals is much misunderstood. Mr. Benjamin says the decision does not deprive the General Electric of any vital asset, but that it leaves the General Electric still in control of the "so-called trolley invention." This is information that will be enthusiastically received by a host of investors who hold General Electric stock and have been depressed over representations that the decision was almost a knock-out. Advance sheets of this contribution by Mr. Benjamin are courteously furnished THE NEW YORK TIMES by The Electrical Review. Mr. Benjamin says:

"The technical press, in commenting upon this decision, has assumed that its effect is to destroy the monopoly of the General Electric Company in the invention commonly known as the 'trolley,' or, otherwise, 'an upwardly pressed trailing arm carrying on one end a contact device adapted to engage the underside of a suspended conductor.' This assumption or conclusion, in my opinion, is erroneous.

"In order to comprehend the opinion just handed down, it is necessary to bear in mind that patent 495,443, as well as patent 424,695, had previously been before the same court in an action in which patent 424,695 was involved, and that in the opinion handed down in that case and which was written by the same Judge (Judge Wallace) it was held that certain claims which related to the trolley showed patentable invention."

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"Without going further into details, and having in mind all the equities of the case, the opinion of the court, I think, is susceptible of being read as follows:

"The claims in suit of patent No. 495,443 are void, because the same inventor has another patent, prior in date, containing claims of practically the same breadth and scope. There cannot be two valid patents for the same invention. Assuming that it was the intention of the court to neglect the disclaimer contained in patent No. 424,695 and consider the limitations which the inventor inserted in the claims of that patent, as mere vagaries of expression, and not as express limitations required by the state of the art, the practical effect, so far as the general public is concerned, is that claims 15 and 33 of patent 424,695 are prima facie valid and the General Electric Company still controls the so-called 'trolley' invention."

FOUR PREFERRED STOCKS.

One of the notable features in yesterday's market was an advance of over 3 points in Sugar Trust preferred. Attention was paid to the curious fact pointed out on this page yesterday that Sugar Trust preferred is the only sure 7 per cent. stock selling anywhere around the figures at which it is quoted. Yesterday's substantial advance does not put it very far toward the figures maintained for other standard preferred issues. Sugar Trust is the only property whose common shares are selling above the preferred stock, whose dividends are provided before the common can receive any of the revenues which give it so great a premium.

St. Paul common shares are at 89. St. Paul preferred is 142. Omaha common is 67. Omaha preferred is 148. Northwest common is 119; and Northwest preferred cannot be bought under 165.

When preferred stocks are valuable it is because of their safety. Northwest preferred sells at 165 because its holders have evidence of its value in the fact that $119 is bid for the common shares, which come after it. Omaha preferred is worth 148 on the assurance that there is substantial value in the common stock, which, in benefits, is subordinate to it.

With Sugar Trust preferred the common stock (which benefits after the preferred stock dividends are wholly provided) commands close to 50 per cent. above its face value.

Between these preferred stocks there are incongruities which cannot last.

EXTRA DIVIDEND POSSIBLE.

In the list of industrial stocks yesterday American Tobacco Company shares were more largely traded in than any other stock, being nearly 10,000 shares in excess of Sugar Trust. What seem to be significant suggestions are circulating quietly in Wall Street intimating developments of unusual interest in Tobacco Trust affairs.

The business of the company has rapidly extended, and its profits, as pointed out in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, are being much increased through the policy put in force since the Dingley bill went into effect. The stock has suffered largely through the humbugging processes pursued in Wall Street by some of the curious gentlemen who have been handicapping the company as its Directors. But though speculators may the inside have been able to make money in the stock market by discrediting their own property, it is amply understood that the 8 per cent. dividends which stockholders receive are much more than earned; and there is a cash surplus on hand estimated at some millions of dollars. Having apparently played the limit of their campaigning against their own property, it need occasion no surprise if now the management turns fully around and does more than merely maintain the present dividend rate—even divide a large part of the property's accumulated surplus.

Just that is being hinted at in high official circles.

A BEAR MISCALCULATION.

Many of the traders who have been anxiously awaiting news on which to base their bearish hopes, and on which they could operate for a reaction, seized upon the reports of crop damage in Kansas as an excellent opportunity to sell Rock Island and Missouri, Kansas and Texas. In each of these a substantial line of short stock was put out.

It needs only a cursory glance at a railroad map, however, to show the foolishness of such speculation. Neither the Rock Island nor the Missouri, Kansas and Texas has any milage whatever within the narrow limits of the territory affected by the recent hot wave.

NEW YORK CENTRAL TRAFFIC.

Many bull hopes are centred in New York Central, recent reports of heavy engagements of grain, so large as to tax the capacity of the road, having created much bullish sentiment on the stock. Mr. Depew is quoted as saying that the early grain movement will make New York Central's two dullest months very active ones. He is reported to have said that the road would have difficulty in handling the traffic already in sight and engaged for.

CAR FAMINE IMMINENT.

Vice President Ansel Oppenheim of the Chicago Great Western, who, since his recent departure from New York, has been looking over his company's lines, makes the prediction that a car famine among the Northwestern roads will develop within the next thirty days. He says that all of the roads are working hard to get cars for immediate use, and that, judging from the Chicago Great Western Railroad, business in that section has never been as good as it is now. At Kansas City, the July receipts of wheat and corn were the largest on record.

Mr. Oppenheim further states that what damage the hot wave did was all in Kansas. In the Chicago Great Western's territory none of the grain suffered. The corn as far South as Des Moines is in excellent condition.

THOMAN'S AUGUST REPORT.

According to Thoman's report for August, the Winter wheat crop is to produce 355,000,000 bushels, against 270,000,000 harvested last year. The improvement in the crop during the past month is shown by the fact that in his July report Thoman's estimate for Winter wheat was only 330,000,000 bushels. The Winter and Spring crops together are estimated at 580,000,000 bushels, or 145,000,000 more than last year.

The Kansas crop is put at 65,000,000 bushels, and those of Kansas, Texas, and Oklahoma taken together at 83,000,000. The Southwestern crop of Winter wheat is estimated at 95,000,000 bushels. Last year 59,000,000 bushels were harvested in that section.

LACLEDE GAS RUMORS.

Laclede Gas was active and strong yesterday. Transactions in the stock aggregated 3,700 shares, and its price advanced 2¾ points. There was a renewal of the old rumors of a favorable decision in the company's pending patent litigation.

These rumors have been pressed into service regularly every sixty days for some time past. That they are unfounded is shown by the fact that the suit to which they refer will not come up for hearing until next October.

COAL TRADE FACTS.

In its weekly review The Coal Trade Journal to-day will say:

"The anthracite trade seems to have dropped into a regular midsummer dullness, which is rather at variance with the usual condition of affairs in this trade at this time of the year; there does not seem to be anything doing at the latest prices which were made, if one may believe the reports which come to hand. There is some movement of coal running at one price or another, and the cars are being unloaded even if the tonnage is merely to be forwarded to storage places. In some of the anthracite districts there is the disposition to mine all the allotment within a few days, and this gives the opportunity for the report that the mines are being worked to a greater extent than heretofore. There is no necessity for an increased tonnage during this month, in fact from what can be gathered the output during July was altogether too great, so that on many of the roads the coal was standing in cars along the line at the close of the month. It is stated that in order to stimulate business somewhat an advance in the circular price will be made on the 1st of September. This may enable the people producing anthracite to sell some coal at the last circular, and they may have a good month or two, so that the Fall trade will be considered as active, but it does not look as if there would be a total of over 38,000,000 tons for this year.

"The dealers and consumers of anthracite show no disposition this year to stock up, for they see no advantage in such a course of action, for granting that the producers have the price and tonnage fixed or in their keeping, the dealers are inclined to let them also carry the burden of the supply, which is a decided reversal of the usual conditions which have existed in this trade. The producer, assuming the position of 'take it at our price or not at all,' naturally causes a disposition on the part of would-be buyers to delay the taking as long as possible and to buy sparingly. Of course in the long run this might inure to the benefit of the owners of the anthracite if they have the control thereof as solidly and impregnably as some people would like us to believe to be the case."

TO FEED THE WHOLE WORLD.

Schwartz, Dupee & Co., recognized as careful calculators, write:

"Exports of wheat and flour from Canada and the United States in 1896 equaled, in round numbers, 145,000,000 bushels. Information from our European correspondents leads to the belief that they will take from us 200,000,000 bushels of the crop of 1897. Unless the Spring wheat crop of the Northwest turns out smaller than expected, we shall probably be able to export from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels more than last year; but in so doing our stocks at the end of the season would be reduced to about present figures. The situation looks very much like that of 1891, when we exported 225,000,000 bushels. Some of our foreign clients think the situation, so far as their requirements are concerned, even worse than in that year, Hungary, Argentina, and Brazil being looked upon as importers this year, whereas in 1891 they were exporters.

THE FORTUNE OF THE FARMER.

Prime, the crop expert, writes to The Daily Stockholder of the inspiriting crop outlook, and adds:

"Men who have been lending money on farms and thought they never would get the money but have to take the farms, now say they have great difficulty in placing loans at all.

"It is frugality, perseverance, and economy which farmers have exercised for two years that has enabled them to pay their debts. This has also had a reflex effect, which I do not think the country realizes, and that is dullness of trade in our grain centres. For there is no class of people in the world who can get along with so little and be respected just the same as the farmers of this country.

"This country never could be prosperous until the farmers received, as they are now receiving, something like adequate returns for their labor. I am not contending at all for high prices for farm products, but nevertheless the higher they get the more freely the farmers spend their money.

"I think it is all nonsense to talk about any party being able to lead us to prosperity. The tariff has had nothing whatever to do with the situation which exists today. It has come directly through the natural laws of supply and demand. We have raised good stuff. The world is short of it, and they cannot buy it anyhere else but of us. The farmers are in an excellent situation to keep the crop until they realize the highest price for it."

WALL STREET TALK.

It is an exceptional day now when local gas stocks do not score handsome advances. Consolidated Gas made a new record yesterday, jumping nearly 8 points, to 192, and holding 6 of the 8. Professional Wall Street has given up guessing what is afoot in the gas situation. The one effective fact is that stock can only be bought when the bidder is willing to make concessions. On the recent large advance, comparatively small blocks of stock have changed hands.

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In banking circles there is beginning to be some hope of better loan sales. A few exceptional transactions were made yesterday at a higher figure than is the recognized bank standard. The character of collateral had something to do with this, a pool in an Ohio coal railroad being willing to pay as high as 2 per cent. for temporary accommodation.

"As high as 2 per cent." What an ominous sound!

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George J. Gould is coming home from Europe sooner than he planned. He will probably be here before the 1st of September. Significant changes in the Board of Directors of the Manhattan Elevated are possible.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	202	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	193	195
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	78	80
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	1¾	3
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	73	75
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	174	180
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	113	117
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	189	210
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	39	42
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	42	44
New Orleans Traction common	6	8
New Orleans Traction pf.	27	31
Ninth Avenue Railroad	169	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	120	130
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	106¾	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	200
Third Avenue Railroad	151	153
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	15½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend	82	82½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	74	76
Union Ferry stock	62¼	63¼
Union Ferry 5s	104½	105½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	88	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	95	96
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex dividend	152	155
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	94½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	80	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	62
Logansport & Wabash Val. 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	55	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex interest	72	75

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	81	83
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102¼
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	265	270
Grand Rapids Gas stock	74	75
Mutual Gas Company of New York	270	285
Madison (Wis.) stock, ex div.	48	50
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	91	92
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf., ex div.	118	121
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	105¼	107
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	31	35
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	95	98
St. Paul Gas stock	49	51
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	120	123
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	125	133
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	27	27½
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee, ex div.	82	83
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	101	102

Industrials.

American Bank Note	43	45
American Typefounders	30	33
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	57	62
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	18	22
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. pf., ex div.	75	79
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	100
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9¼	11
Michigan-Peninsular Car pf.	48	51
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	87
New York Air Brake Company	18	20
New Central Coal Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal	320	382
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	60
Standard Oil Trust	310	312
Trenton Potteries	12	14
Trenton Potteries pf.	52	54
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	84	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	155	156
Worthington Pump pf.	82	85

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	120	122
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3¾	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	35	45
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	46¼	47½
New York & New Jersey Telephone	137	139
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	...
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22	22½
Trow Directory pf.	32	37

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted on the Stock Exchange. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver 57⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45@47c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 350,062.56 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London nominal at 26⅝d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan 1 to date	$2,148,409
Exports in the same period	28,794,751
Net exports	$26,646,342
Net exports, 1896	30,746,967
Net exports, 1895	15,129,163
Net exports, 1894	71,317,077
Net exports, 1893	56,826,663

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On the Stock Exchange 600 shares of Phenix sold at .07. On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Best and Belcher sold at .59, 800 Cripple Creek consolidated at .10, 1,500 Phenix at .06, 800 Fortuna at 10.25@10.12½, 250 Pharmicist at .09, and 200 Plymouth at .18. On the Mining Exchange 900 shares of Annetta sold at .41@.44¼, 1,500 Miami at .35@.34¾@.35, 1,000 Alamo at .03, 800 Cripple Creek consolidated at.08, 9,000 Cannon Ball at .01¼@.005@.008, 200 Elkton at 1.05, 500 Fanny B. at .05½, 1,000 Garfield Gr. at .04½, 1,500 Golden Fleece at .14@.14¼@.14½, 500 Isabella at .30, 2,000 Jack Pot at .05@.04¾@.05. 500 Jefferson at .08, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .82@.81@.82, 700 Mount Rosa at .07¾@.07¼@.07¾, 500 Union at .17, and 200 Work at .04½.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,936
4th week July	$363,629	$341,849	$366,220
Month	963,888	1,045,509	1,074,020

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for June—	1897.	1896.	Changes.
Gross earnings	2,442,052	2,149,774	*292,278
Operating ex.	2,042,394	1,720,591	*321,803
Net earnings	399,658	428,183	†28,525
Taxes and rentals	135,676	157,160	†21,483
Total net	263,981	271,023	†7,042
Fiscal year to date—			
Gross earnings	30,691,280	28,999,597	*1,621,632
Operating ex.	22,867,188	22,071,275	*795,913
Net earnings	7,754,911	6,928,321

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
152	156	20	Adams Express	153¾	153¾	153¾	153¾	.....
18⅞	18¾	1,680	American Cotton Oil..	13½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ½
69¼	69½	550	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	68⅛	69⅝	68¾	69⅝	+1
115	116	55	American Express	115	116	115	116	.....
14⅝	14¾	14,988	American Spirits Mfg.	14¼	14⅝	13⅞	14⅝	+ ⅛
34⅜	35	3,459	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf....	33	35	33	34½	+2⅛
144⅜	144¾	20,042	American Sugar Refs.	142½	144⅞	142½	144⅝	+2⅝
114⅜	115	1,800	Am. Sugar Refs. pf....	112¾	115	112¼	114⅞	+3⅛
...	92	205	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	91⅝	92	91	91	.....
86¼	86¼	33,229	American Tobacco ...	85	86⅝	85	86¼	+1⅝
14	15	125	Ann Arbor	14	14	14	14	+1⅛
33⅝	34	600	Ann Arbor pf.....	34	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	.....
14	14¼	6,335	At., T. & S. F.....	14¼	14¼	14	14⅛	.....
28⅝	28¾	9,094	At., T. & S. F. pf....	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
⅞	¼	50	Atlantic & Pacific....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	.....
9⅜	10½	2	Baltimore & Ohio.....	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	.....
13¾	14	1,820	Bay State Gas	14	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
34¼	34½	12,350	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	34¼	35	34⅛	34½	+2¼
121	122	2,460	Brooklyn Union Gas..	120	122	120	122	.....
56	59	55	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf	55	55	55	55	.....
54	54⅜	1,895	Canada Southern	54	54½	53¾	54½	+1
73	74	200	Canadian Pacific	73⅜	74	73¾	74	+1
10¼	11	500	Central Pacific	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
21	21¼	10,638	Chesapeake & Ohio ...	20⅞	21¼	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
89¼	89⅞	24,407	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	88½	89⅞	88½	89⅞	+1⅝
102⅞	103	21,100	Chicago Gas.....	101⅝	103	100¼	103	+2⅝
12	12⅛	13,002	Chicago Great West..	11⅜	12¼	11⅜	12	+ ⅛
12	12¼	3,820	Chi., Ind. & Louis..	11¾	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
33	33	1,874	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	31¾	32¼	31	32¼	+1¼
89½	89⅝	44,565	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	88½	89⅝	88½	89⅝	+1⅛
142	142½	124	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	142	142	142	142	+1⅛
118⅞	119	6,855	Chicago & Northw.....	118	119⅝	118	119	+1½
83½	83⅝	19,045	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	82⅝	83¾	82⅝	83½	+1⅝
31⅞	32	5,722	Chi., C., C. & St. Louis.	30⅝	32	30⅝	32	+1⅝
19½	20¼	800	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
4⅝	5	100	C. & H. C., all in. pd....	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
3	3½	102	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
15	20	100	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf..	14	14	14	14	− 1
88	88½	210	Consolidated Ice	89	89	88½	88½	.....
84	86	200	Consolidated Ice pf....	85	85½	85	85½	+ ½
180¼	180¾	4,880	Consolidated Gas Co...	185	192	185	190	+5½
117¼	118½	303	Delaware & Hudson..	117½	117½	117½	117½	+ ⅛
157¾	158	400	Del., Lack. & Western.	157¾	157¾	157¾	157¾	+ ⅛
46¼	46¾	250	Denver & Rio Gr. pf...	46½	46¾	46¼	46¾	+ ⅛
11	12	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge...	11½	11½	11½	11½	.....
31	31½	28	Detroit Gas.....	32	32	32	32	.....
7	7¾	400	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	7	7	7	7	+ ¼
16	16⅛	1,275	Erie	10¼	16½	16	16	.....
38	38⅛	511	Erie 1st pf.....	37¾	38	37¾	38	+ ⅛
20½	20¾	163	Erie 2d pf.....	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
65¾	66	25	Erie Tel. & Tel.....	66	66	66	66	.....
...	108	100	Flint & P. M.....	10	10	10	10	+ ½
37⅝	37¾	18,125	General Electric	36¼	38¼	36	37¾	+2¼
120	125	13	Great Northern pf....	125	125	125	125	.....
...	...	100	Grand Rap. & Ind.....	76	76	76	76	+9
...	...	8	H. B. Claflin	82¼	82½	82¼	82½	.....
103	103¼	2,301	Illinois Central	103	103⅝	102⅞	103¼	.....
36¾	39	100	Illinois Steel Co.....	36¼	38	36¼	38	+ ⅛
8	..	300	Iowa Central	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
6¼	7	225	Kanawha & Michigan.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
32	32½	3,795	Lacledo Gas pf.....	30¼	32½	30¼	32½	+2¾
83	88	25	Lacledo Gas 1st pf....	83	83	83	83	.....
17¾	18	375	Lake Erie & West....	17¾	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
70½	71	310	Lake Erie & West. pf.	70⅞	71	70⅞	71	+ ¼
173	174⅜	110	Lake Shore	172	172	172	172	+1
57¼	57⅜	13,560	Louisville & Nashville.	56⅜	57⅝	56⅜	57⅜	+1⅛
4	8	100	Manhattan Beach	4	4	4	4	−8
95¾	96⅛	6,600	Manhattan Con.....	95	95⅞	95	95⅝	+ ⅛
113¾	114½	400	Metropolitan Traction.	114⅜	114⅞	114	114	+1
103	104	700	Michigan Central	102½	104	102½	104	+1½
24½	24⅜	620	Minn. & St. Louis....	24½	24	24	24¼	− ⅛
85½	86½	100	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	86	86	86	86	− ⅛
55½	55⅞	720	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf...	55½	55⅞	55⅜	55¾	.....
14⅝	14⅝	1,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	13⅝	14⅜	13⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
35⅜	35⅝	8,000	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	35¼	35⅞	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅛
26⅜	26½	7,615	Missouri Pacific	25¾	26⅝	25⅝	26½	+ ⅛
23¾	24	100	Mobile & Ohio.....	23¾	24	23⅝	23⅞	− ⅛
34⅜	35¼	4,150	National Lead Co....	34⅜	35¼	34⅜	35⅛	+ ⅝
102¾	103	810	National Lead Co. pf.	103	103	102½	102½	.....
90¾	91	1,483	New Jersey Central ...	90¼	91¼	90¼	91¼	.....
102	102⅜	8,000	New York Central	102	102¼	101¾	102⅛	+ ⅛
91½	92⅛	200	N. Y. & E. Gas.....	92½	92¼	92¼	92¼	+3
175½	176¼	25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	176	176	176	176	.....
14¾	14⅞	110	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
72	76	72	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
34¼	34⅝	340	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34½	+ ⅛
15½	15⅝	2,854	N. Y., Sus. & West....	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	.....
30⅛	30⅜	2,625	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	30	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ⅛
32¾	..	577	Norfolk & Western pf.	32	32	32	32½	+1⅛
5⅝	5⅞	3,300	North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
15⅜	15⅝	3,915	Northern Pacific	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	15¼	− ⅛
46½	46⅝	26,944	Northern Pacific pf...	46⅝	46⅞	45¾	46⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	10¾	1,000	Ontario & Western....	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	.....
27¼	28	610	Or. R. & Nav.....	24½	27¼	24½	27¼	+1¼
64¾	65½	900	Or. R. & Nav. pf.....	63¾	64½	63¾	65	+1¼
20	20⅝	2,040	Oregon Short Line....	19	20½	19	20¼	+1⅛
31¼	31¾	1,940	Pacific Mail	31	31⅜	30⅞	31¼	+ ⅛
1⅞	2	800	Peo., Dec. & Evans....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
5	6	250	Peoria & Eastern.....	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
15¾	16	900	P., C., C. & St. Louis..	15½	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
52	54	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	54	54	54	54	.....
24¼	24¾	7,500	Reading	23½	24¾	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅛
52⅜	52½	3,320	Reading 1st pf.....	52¼	52½	52	52¼	+ ⅛
29⅝	30⅛	612	Reading 2d pf.....	30¼	30¼	30¼	30⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	5	1,430	St. J. & G. I.....	5	5	4½	5	.....
41½	42	600	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf...	41½	41⅝	41	41	+ ⅛
13	13⅛	1,400	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	6	500	St. L. & San Fran.....	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
49¼	49¼	2,335	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	49	49¼	48⅝	49¼	+ ⅜
18¾	18⅞	945	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	18	18½	17⅞	18¼	+ ¼
4⅜	4½	100	St. Louis Southw.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
11	11⅜	500	St. Louis Southw. pf..	10¾	11	10¾	11	− ⅛
26	26½	200	St. Paul & Duluth....	25	26	25	26	+2
75	80	163	St. Paul & Duluth pf..	77	77	77	77	+2
66¾	67	3,825	St. Paul & Omaha....	66¾	68¾	66¾	68¾	+ ⅝
17¾	18	600	Southern Pacific	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅜
10	10¼	2,878	Southern Railway	10	10¼	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
33⅜	33½	9,955	Southern Railway pf..	32¾	33½	32¾	33⅜	+ ⅛
8½	8¾	994	Standard R. & T.....	8½	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅜
27¼	27½	6,965	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	26¼	27½	26¼	27⅜	+1⅜
12¾	12⅝	1,050	Texas Pacific	12⅜	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	8	6,072	Union Pacific	8	8¼	7¾	8	+ ⅛
3½	3⅝	4,511	U. P., Denver & Gulf.	2⅞	3⅜	2⅝	3¼	+ ⅛
8½	8¾	590	United States Leather.	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
63¼	63¾	2,590	U. S. Leather pf.....	63½	64⅜	63½	63¾	+ ⅛
14¾	15⅛	806	United States Rubber.	15¼	15⅜	15	15¼	+ ⅛
58	59¾	135	U. S. Rubber pf.....	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	7¾	300	Wabash	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
18¼	18⅝	3,980	Wabash pf.....	18	18¼	18	18¾	+ ⅜
87¼	87¾	12,512	Western Union Tel....	87	87⅜	86¾	87¼	+ ⅜
1⅝	1⅞	1,245	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
Sales.....		475,384						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	.....	97	Consol. Coal	38	..	Nat. St. 1st pf	60	65
4s, r., 1907	111¾	.....	Den. & R. G.	12	13	Nat. St. 2d pf	24	30
4s, c., 1907	112⅜	112⅝	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..	New Cent. C	5	8
4s, r., 1925	125¾	125⅞	Dul. S. S. & A.	3	4	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf	118	120
4s, c., 1925	125¾	125⅞	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	120½	122½	Norfolk Southern.	66½	72
5s, r., 1904	113½	114	E. E. I. of B'klyn.	111	..	Nor. & West.	11½	12½
5s, c., 1904	113½	114	Ev. & T. H.	31	42	Northwest. Tel.	110	..
Currency 6s, 1898	102	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	29	40	Ohio Southern.	.....	5
Currency 6s, 1899	105	..	F. & P. M. pf.	.....	32½	Ont. Mining	4	6½
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102	..	G. B. & West.	30	40	Penn. Coal	320	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..	G. B. & W., Deb. A	.....	40	P., Ft. W. & C.	166	..
Alb. & Sus.	.....	175	G. B. & W. Deb. B	.....	50	Pull. P. C. Co.	168½	170
Alton & T. H.	60	59¼	Illinois Sec.	1	⅝	Quicksilver	1	2½
Am. Coal	.....	120	Harlem	315	..	Quicksilver pf.	7½	10½
Am. Tobacco pf.	110½	112	Homestake	35	40	Rens. & Saratoga.	182½	186
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	.....	3½	Iowa Central pf.	31	32	Rio Grande W.	20	22
Belle. & So. Ill. pf.	125	..	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	35	..	Rio G. W. pf.	50	53
Boston A. L. pf.	105	107	Joliet & Chicago.	156	..	St. P., M. & M.	127	130
Brunswick Co.	¾	1	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4	Sixth Avenue.	188	192
Buff., R. & P.	16	20	K. & T. M. pf.	15	17	Standard Gas pf.	128	..
Bur., C. R. & N.	70	80	Kingston & Pem.	1	4	T. P. Land Tr.	6½	8
Capital Traction.	54½	..	Long Island.	40	44	Third Avenue.	150	152
Chi. & Alton pf.	162	..	L., E. & St. L. pf.	¼	..	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	25	35
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	45	Mah. Coal R.	128	..	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	70
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	99	Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	..	U. S. Express.	40	48
Chi. & N. W. pf.	165	165½	Mid. Coal pf.	45	60	Wells-F. Express.	107	110
Chi. & Pitts.	166	..	Mex Nat. certfs.	1⅛	1½	West. Union Beef.	8	8⅝
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1	Minn. Iron.	55	56½	Western Gas.	82¾	83
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	2½	Morris & Essex.	167	170	W. & L. E. pf.	5½	6¼
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	.....	80	Nat. Lin. Oil.	15	16	Wis. Central.	1½	1¾
Com. Cable	170	..	National Starch	6	7	Wis. Central pf.	2¼	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,610	Am. Sp. Mfg.	14¾	14¾	14⅜	14¾
70	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	33¾	34	33¾	34
15,380	Am. Sug. Refs.	142⅜	145	142¼	144⅞
2,370	Am. Tobacco	85¼	86½	85¼	86½
240	Am. T. & S. F.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
320	At., T. & S.F. pf.	28⅝	28⅞	28¼	28⅝
260	Bay State Gas.	14⅜	14⅜	13⅜	13⅜
10	Brook. R. T.	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼
100	Cen. Southern.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
4,080	Chicago Gas.	100¾	103	100¾	102⅝
1,580	C., R. I. & P.	82⅞	83⅞	82⅜	83⅛
8,940	C., M. & St. P.	88¼	89⅜	88¼	89⅜
8,100	C., St. P. & O.	59⅝	60⅝	59⅝	60⅜
240	C., St. P., M. & O.	66⅝	67⅝	66⅝	66⅝
20	Chi. Gt. West.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
540	Chi. & Northw.	118¾	119⅜	118¼	119¼
100	Cent. of N. J.	90¼	90¼	90¼	91
30	Del. & Hudson.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
150	Del., L. & W.	174	174	174	174
2,740	Gen. Electric.	36	38⅝	36⅜	37⅝
2,000	Louis. & Nash.	56¾	57⅜	56¾	57⅜
600	Manhattan.	95¼	95⅝	95¼	95⅞
1,040	Mo. Pacific.	25¾	26⅜	25¾	26⅜
30	Nat. Lead.	45	46	46	46
2,000	N. Y. Central.	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¾
1,750	Nor. Pac. pf.	46⅜	46⅜	46	46⅜
10	Pacific Mail.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
4,460	Reading.	24⅜	24⅝	24⅛	24¼
400	Rock Island.	19	19	19	19
220	Southern pf.	32⅝	33⅜	32⅝	33⅜
70	Texas Pacific.	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼
510	Tenn. C. & I.	26¾	27¼	26½	27
200	Union Pacific.	8	8	8	8
10	U. P., Den. & G.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	U. S. Leather pf.	64	64	64	64
50	Wabash pf.	18¾	18¾	18	18¾
1,920	West. Union.	87	87⅛	86⅜	87⅛
$6,700					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$17,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	55¾	56	55¾	56
11,000	Nassau El. 1st.	99½	99¾	99½	99¼
3,000	Rock Is. 5s, c.	105½	106	105¾	106
15,000	Rio Gr. W. 4s.	78	78¼	78	78¼
$46,600					

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	326	New York	230
American Exchange	108	N.Y. Nat. Exchange	80
Broadway	220	Ninth National	95
Central National	100	Nat. B'k of Nor. Am.	135
City	550	Pacific	170
Citizens'	125	Park	256
Commerce	204	Phenix	109
German-American	110	Republic	140
Hanover	900	Seaboard National	170
Imp. & Traders'	580	Second National	1,000
Leather Manfrs.'	170	Shoe & Leather	91
Mech. & Traders'	110	State of New York	108
Merchants'	140	Third National	20
Merchants' Ex.	102	Tradesmen's	102
Nassau	158	United States Nat.	180
National Union	200	West Side	275
New Amsterdam	200	Western National	113

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Society of the Sons of Carolina of Brooklyn and New York City; Directors—Paul Fulton, A. D. Peyton, C. H. Miller, W. H. Lucas, Albert Green, and W. H. Henderson of Brooklyn.

The New York Bowling Ball and Specialty Company of New York City; capital, $5,000; to manufacture billiard and bowling balls; Directors—George W. Hillman of Flushing, James B. Olney and John H. Clawson of New York City.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—The local market displayed great activity on a good distribution of business and increasing commission-house interest. Marsden was again heavily traded in, the buying being called "good." Considerable realizing was done, but had little effect on the price. Electric Storage and Heat stocks also were active, and investment buying was noted in United Gas and Welsbach. The Choctaws woke up on scattered buying, and indications point to an upward movement in these stocks. The grain traffic that must come to this road in the next eight months is very large. Union Traction was in better demand. The feeling in respect to it was quite bullish. Moderate investment buying of Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley held these stocks firm. The Reading issues and Northern Pacifics followed New York's lead, and ruled quite active. Bonds were active and higher. The close was well up near the highest, as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	31½	31⅞
Nor. Pac., t. c.	15⅞	15⅞
Nor. Pac., t. c., pf.	46⅜	46¾
Pennsylvania	54½	54½
Reading t. c.	12 11-16	12½
Reading t. c. 1st pf.	26⅛	26 3-16
Reading t. c. 2d pf.	14 15-16	15 1-16
Phil. R. C. & I. Co.	168½	169
Quicksilver	1	2½
Quicksilver pf.	7½	10½
Union Traction	39¾	40
United Gas Improvement	75¾	76
Electric Storage	20	20½
Electric Storage pf.	29½	30
Welsbach Light	49¼	49¼
American R. E. L.	5	5½
Marsden	14⅜	14⅝
Cons. T., Pitts.	9	9
Cons. T., Pitts. pf.	40¼	40¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Dock & Imp Co 5s
1,000 ..... 118½
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s
$1,000 81
2,000 ..... 81½
Am Tobacco Co scrip
5,000 78
500 ..... 78½
11,000 78
80,000 ..... 78½
7,000 78
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
17,000 82
At. T & S F gen 4s
21,000 ..... 86⅞
64,000 87
5,000 s20F 87
25,000 87
5,000 s20F 87
25,000 ..... 86¾
107,000 87
390,000 ..... 87⅛
8,000 87
70,000 ..... 87⅛
5,000 87
Adjustment 4s
70,000 ..... 55⅞
30,000 ..... 55⅞
125,000 56
5,000 ..... 55⅞
500 ..... 56¼
60,000 ..... 55⅝
20,000 ..... 55⅝
10,000 ..... 55½
10,000 ..... 55⅝
4,000 ..... 55⅝
6,000 ..... 55½
Austin & N W 1st
5,000 ..... 83½
5,000 ..... 83¾
Brooklyn R T 5s
3,000 89
6,000 ..... 89½
7,000 ..... 89½
6,000 89
12,000 ..... 88¾
2,000 89
5,000 89
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
3,000 115
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
5,000 98
Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 113½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
3,000 94
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
20,000 ..... 87¾
20,000 ..... 87½
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc
1,000 ..... 12½
Cent of N J gen 5s
17,000 ..... 113¾
10,000 s20F 118
Registered
17,000 111
5,000 ..... 111¼
Cent Pac 6s, 1898
2,000 ..... 101½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
39,000 80
5,000 ..... 80¼
1,000 ..... 80¾
1,000 ..... 80½
Ches & Ohio con 5s
2,000 s20F 110¾
Chi, Bur & N 5s
4,000 ..... 106½
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
15,600 ..... 106¼
Chi, R & Q deb 5s
12,000 103
12,000 103
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
12,000 ..... 117⅜
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
3,000 ..... 94⅛
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
15,000 ..... 101⅜
Chicago & Erie 1st
2,000 ..... 110¾
Chi G L & C Co 1st
3,000 ..... 103½
Chi, Ind & Louis refdg 5s
5,000 ..... 81½
20,000 82
5,000 ..... 82½
Refunding 6s
8,000 ..... 95½
5,000 96
2,000 ..... 90¼
Chi & N W cons 7s
1,000 ..... 144¼
Chi, M I & P ext 5s
5,000 ..... 105¾
2,000 ..... 105¾
2,000 ..... 105¾
Chi, R I & P deb 5s
26,000 103
2,000 ..... 103¼
3,000 ..... 103½
30,000 104
Chi Term Trans, Trust Co certfs, prop
2,000 44
55,000 ..... 44¼
5,000 ..... 44⅜
20,000 ..... 44¼
10,000 ..... 44¼
10,000 ..... 44¼
15,000 ..... 44⅜
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
1,000 95
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000 ..... 63¾
12,000 63
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs
32,000 ..... 5½
Erie 4s prior bonds
10,000 ..... 89¼
Ft W & D C 1st
15,000 67
Total sales.

Detroit Gas Co 5s
5,000 ..... 89½
1,000 89
Det, Mac & Mar L G
3,000 ..... 10¼
2,000 ..... 10⅜
Erie gen lien 3-4s
25,000 ..... 67½
20,000 68
7,000 ..... 68⅛
3,000 68
21,000 ..... 68¼
10,000 ..... 68⅜
10,000 ..... 68¾
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
10,000 91
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
1,000 ..... 101¾
Ind, B. & West 1st
2,000 105
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge
1,000 ..... 84½
4,000 ..... 84⅝
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
4,000 ..... 95½
Kanawha & Mich 4s
1,000 75
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
26,000 83
33,000 ..... 83½
10,500 ..... 83⅝
180,000 84
20,000 ..... 84¼
Long Island Ferry 4½s
1,000 ..... 88¾
Louis & Nash G M 6s
20,000 ..... 116¼
Louis & Nash, Nash & Dec 1st
1,000 ..... 107½
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
12,000 ..... 83¼
9,000 ..... 83¾
Metropolitan Elev 2d
2,000 ..... 105⅝
Mil, L S & W ext 5s
1,000 ..... 114½
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
1,000 ..... 102½
Mil & St Paul cons
7,000 ..... 137½
Minn & St L con 5s
5,000 ..... 105¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 86⅜
5,000 ..... 86¼
3,500 ..... 86½
2,000 ..... 86½
3,000 ..... 86¾
3,000 ..... 86⅝
2,000 ..... 86⅜
1,000 ..... 86⅞
5,000 ..... 86¾
Mo, K & T 2d
4,000 62
10,000 ..... 62¼
10,000 62
Mo, K & T of T 5s
10,000 ..... 82¾
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
3,000 72
10,000 b3 72
10,000 72
Nash, C & St L con
1,000 ..... 101½
N Y Cent & H R ext 4s
1,000 ..... 104¼
N Y Cent deb 4s
1,000 ..... 104¼
Registered
1,000 ..... 103⅞
N Y Cent 1st coup
1,000 ..... 117⅜
N Y Cent 1st reg
15,000 ..... 117⅝
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb ctfs, small bonds
300 136
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s
10,000 ..... 104⅞
N Y, S & W G M
8,000 84
10,000 85
Nor & West Ry con 4s
5,000 s20F 73¾
10,000 ..... 73⅞
North Pac 1st 6s
2,000 118
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
20,000 ..... 57⅜
10,000 ..... 57⅜
31,000 ..... 57½
10,000 ..... 57⅜
15,000 ..... 57¼
5,000 ..... 57½
5,000 c 57½
5,000 ..... 57⅜
1,000 ..... 57⅝
10,000 ..... 57½
10,000 ..... 57⅝
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
4,000 ..... 90¾
33,000 90
Omaha & St L 1st, Trust Co certfs
4,000 59
Oregon Imp 1st
10,000 103
1,000 105
10,000 103
2,000 106
Trust Co cert

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Dealings by Brokers and Transactions at Auction.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for A. S. Sherwood to L. Horn the three-story brick dwelling, 53 East Ninth Street, 25 by 92.8, Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold.

Folsom Brothers and J. Hamilton Hunt have sold for J. M. and Frederick A. Libbey to the New York Model Dwelling Company, two lots on the north side of Sixty-seventh Street, 225 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold two lots, One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Columbus Avenue, each 25 by 100.11.

Jackson & Stern have purchased from the estate of Eliza Adams the three-story and basement brick dwelling, 320 West Seventeenth Street, 27 by 120.

Thomas C. Shannon has sold for W. P. Silleck two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 300 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue. The buyer will improve the property.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold for John T. Dutcher the Astor leasehold, 229 West Forty-fourth Street, a three-story brown-stone-front dwelling in a lot 21.4 by 100.5.

Sharratt Brothers have sold for Augustus Gillsander to Robert J. Blake the lot, northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 75. Mr. Blake will erect on the site a five-story stone and brick front flat, with stores.

It was learned yesterday that Charles E. Moore is the buyer of the plot, 100 by 100, at the northeast corner of Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, the sale of which by Ottinger & Brother was reported last week.

The E. H. Lyons Company has sold to W. H. Bell, Jr., for $3,200, the irregular plot, about 30 by 96, southwest corner of Intervale Avenue and Freeman Street; also, to D. Donovan, for $2,500, two lots on the east side of Wilkins Place, 50 feet south of Jennings Street, each 25 by 100; also, to Eichelman, for $1,250, the lot, Wilkins Place, east side, 150 feet north of Jennings Street, 25 by 100.

L. & M. Goldsticker have taken title to the gore lot at the southeast corner of Fulton and Church Streets, having a frontage of 8 feet on Fulton Street, and running 77 feet along Church Street to a point. They already owned the adjoining lot, and, having acquired the corner, will erect a ten-story building on the entire plot. The sellers of the gore lot were Mandelbaum & Lewine, and the price was something over $20,000.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Strong & Ireland sold, in foreclosure, to Harry Williams, for $138,500, the lot, Thirty-third Street, north side, 180 feet east of Third Avenue, 155 by 99.6.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Robert Sturgis, referee, 33d West Thirty-second Street, south side, 312.6 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 12.6 by 98.9, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $1,111.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., mechanic's lien foreclosure sale, William H. Blain, referee, 103 Hester Street, north side, 50.8 feet east of Eldridge Street, runs north 100 by east 73 by north 50 by west 36.2 by north 50 by west 36.10, five-story brick double tenement, with four four-story brick tenements at rear of No. 99 to 103. Due on judgment, $565.

By Peter P. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 535 and 537 West Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 50 by 100.5, frame shed and vacant. Due on judgment, $4,672.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, John C. Jebee, referee, 24 West Ninety-third Street, north side, 268 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.8, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,294.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Lenox Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, for three five-story brick flats, with stores, 20 by 80 and 25 by 95.11; Schmidt Brothers of 112 East Forty-ninth Street, owners; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $95,000.

Longwood Avenue, south side, 150 feet east of Mohawk Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21.6 by 49.5; Simon Burton, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,311 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, southwest corner of Third Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 84 and 94.4; Emil Meyer of 1,052 Park Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $55,000.

Morris Park Avenue, south side, 87.3 feet west of Unionport Road, for a three-story brick and stone dwelling, with store, 25 by 45; Jacob Sommer of 2,096 Third Avenue, owner; S. Sass, architect; cost, $8,000.

Fifth Street, north side, 149, 199, 249, 299, 349, 399 and 449 feet east of Green Avenue, for seven two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 42; Earl S. Benham, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $19,600.

Fifth Street, north side, 104 feet east of Green Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 42; Earl S. Benham, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $2,800.

Harlem River, north of foot of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, for a one-story frame tool house, 60 by 20; Barber Asphalt Company, owner; Charles O. Warren, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

No. 188 Seventh Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store, Owen McCracken, premises, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl of Seventh Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 24 Avenue A, to a three-story brick hotel, Jacob Bossong of 246 East Forty-eighth Street, owner; E. W. Gries of 36 Union Square architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 124 East Twenty-seventh Street, to a three-story brick tenement, Mrs. C. Wheeler of 124 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; F. Van Dorp of 115 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Prince Street, northeast corner of Marion Street to a five-story brick business building, 77.3 by 100, O. G. Walbridge of 410 Broadway, owner; Richard Berger of 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $50,000.

Franklin Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, to a three-story frame dwelling, Mary E. Forrest of 1,397 Franklin Avenue, owner; W. W. Taylor, architect; cost, $1,800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Aug. 3.

BATHGATE AV, 1,630 and 1,632; Theodore F. Hascall, referee, to Louise E. Burton..... 2,000

BEACH AV, e s, 150 ft s of 150th St, 144.10x100; Jacob Leitner to Albert Erdman and others.....

CHERRY ST, s s, 105 ft w of Rutgers St, 25.4x—x25.2x137.11; Margaret Sutton and Mary Gregory to Isaac Sprung.... $1

JACKSON AV, 1,022, e s, 301 ft w of 160th St, 19.3x100; Helene Tremberger and another to Henry J. Gardner..... 1

JULIET, now 158th St, n e s, 123 ft n w of Gerard Av, 27x irregular; William W. Richards to Cortlandt B. Lutell; one-fifth part..... 680

JULIET, now 158th St, n e s, 123 ft n w of Gerard Av, 27x irregular; Frederick Richards, as executor, &c., to Cortland B. Littell, four-fifths part..... 2,720

KING'S BRIDGE to West Farms Road, n e s, Lot 124, map of Union Hill, Now; all of Augustus C. Brown, referee, to Abraham Berliner and another..... 11,375

LENOX AV, s e corner of 113th St, 100.11x75; Edwin A. Bailey and another to Henry and Hartmann Schmidt.....

LEWIS ST, n w s, Lot 1, map by Samuel Cowdrey, &c., to Watson E. Lawrence; 21.4x323, cp. 34, 19.5x79.5x irreg. x 323, cp. 34, 19.7x75.4x119.5x 86; Caroline Ebel to Sophia and Stephen Baumann.....

LEWIS ST, n w s, Lot 1, map by Samuel Cowdrey, &c., to Watson E. Lawrence; 323, cp. 34, 19.7x75.4x19.5x 78; Sophia Weimel (now Baumann) to Karoline Ebel.....

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 85th St, 102.2x41.8; 85th St, s s, 296.11 ft e of 4th Av, 40.11x102.2; Ann McIntosh to Martin McIntosh.....

LOTS 474, 475, 481, 482, 485, 486, 523, and w one-half of Lot 471; also gore lots H and J, map of Unionport, Westchester; Hubbard R. Yettman, assignee, &c., to Willet C. Miller.....

LOTS 474, 475, 481, 482, 485, 486, 523, and w one-half of Lot 471; also gore Lots H and J, map of Unionport, Westchester; Walter T. Hillis to Martin J. Keogh.....

LOTS 474, 475, 481, 482, 485, 486, 523, and w one-half of Lot 471; also gore Lots H and J, map of Unionport, Westchester; Martin J. Keogh to Frank J. Southwell.....

MADISON AV, 2,000 to 2,004, w s, 60.2 ft n of 127th St, runs w 35x n 39.9x e 25x n 19.11x e 60 to avenue x s 58.8; William H. Chandler to the White, Potter & Paige Manufacturing Company.....

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, n e corner of 120th St, 100.11x90; Mary Ann and Moses Ottinger to Elizabeth Moore.....

OLD POST ROAD, w s, 30.5 ft n e from n e corner of land of Patrick Coleman, 90x165.7x123.10x140; William F. Thorn to Sarah Coleman.....

OLD POST ROAD, w s, 30.5 ft n e from n e corner of land of Patrick Coleman, 90x165.7x123.10x140; John H. Coleman to William F. Thorn.....

PART of Lot 31, map of Washingtonville, Eastchester; August Kitchelt to Louis R. Sharp.....

PRINCE ST, 11, Simon P. Flannery to Marian Schramme.....

RIDGE ST, e s, 80 ft s of Broome St, 20x100; Auguste Goodman to Susanna W. Thorne..... 75

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 130th St, 51.10x100; Thomas J. McGuire to Sophia Goff..... 1

TELLER AV, e s, 283.10 ft n e of 169th St, 50x100; Ephraim B. Levy to Isaac H. B. Keating..... 1,800

TELLER AV, n w s, 258.10 ft n e of 169th St, 25x100; Ephraim B. Levy to John Farrell..... 875

UNION AV, e s, 219.8 ft s of 152d or Kelly St, 24.11x90; Charles Van Riper and another to Della T. Sweeney.....

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 216 ft s of 178th St, 25x189; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Minna M. C. Amling..... 100

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 216 ft s of 178th St, 25x189; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Rufus R. Randall..... 2,100

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 291 ft s of 178th St, 25x189; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to M. J. McDermott..... 2,000

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 216 ft s of 178th St, 70x111; Gilbert M. Speir to C. Adelbert Becker..... 2,050

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 286 ft s of 178th St, 30x111; Gilbert M. Speir to Martha Prince.....

WEBSTER AV, e s, 175 ft s of Anna Place, runs s e 90x s 95x n w 90x n 25; Eliza B. Earll to Jacob Pfeiffer..... 8,000

WEBSTER AV, n s, 200 ft e of Anna Place, runs s e 90x s 25x n w 90x n 25; Eliza B. Earll to Stephen Moser..... 2,300

1ST AV, w s, 50.5 ft s of 110th St, 25.2x 100; Cornelius J. Mulvihill to George St. Jordan..... 1

5TH AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 112th St, 25.8x 96; Nicholas C. Seedorf to Louis W. and Regine Dinkelspiel.....

11TH AV, e s, 19 ft s of 88th St, 27x100; Mary H. Allan to William Allan.....

11TH AV, 852, s e corner of 58th St, 19x 100; Mary H. Allan to William Allan.....

4TH ST, 372, s w s, 121 ft s e of Avenue D, 23x96; David Thomson, referee, to Margaret Ludwig..... 9,000

10TH ST, 270, n s, 275 ft e of 1st Av, 25x86.4; Dora Luhrs to Victor Gerhards.....

32D ST, 309, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 20x98.9; David Mainzer to Barbara Schoenberger.....

32D ST, n s, 193 ft w of Madison Av, 25x 98.9; Henry S. Gillespie and others to Mary A. Bodley..... 37,500

32D ST, n s, 193 ft w of Madison Av, 25x 98.9; David B. Duncan and wife to Annie G. Bodley..... 6,000

53D ST, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 75x 100.5; William H. Hamilton to William Varley.....

52D ST, 419, n s, 256.6 ft e of 1st Av, 20.10x77.6x21.4x81.3; John Murray to Johanna Levy, exchange.....

69TH ST, 306, s s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.5; Henry L. Toplitz to William R. Bronk, (exchange).....

75TH ST, 264, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 102.2; Herman F. Mahlstadt and another, executors, &c., to Abraham Brand and others.....

77TH ST, 306, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 102.2; Henry Mahlstadt to Abraham Brand and others.....

76TH ST, n s, 432 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x102.2; Rebecca F. Macklin to David Richey, (exchange).....

81ST ST, 131, n s, 262 ft w of 9th Av, 17x 102.2; Burtis W. Van Hennik to Mary Brown.....

84TH ST, s s, 99 ft w of Avenue A, 20x 102.2; Sophia Weimel, now Baumann, to Karoline Ebel.....

87TH ST, s s, 99 ft w of Avenue A, 20x 102.2; Karoline Ebel to Sophia Weimel, now Baumann, and another.....

87TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.8; Charles A. Goff to Thomas J. McGuire.....

88TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.8; Frances Blumenthal to Jacob Leitner.....

97TH ST, 28, s s, 237.6 ft w of Central Park, West, 37.6x100.11; David Richey to Thomas H. Macklin..... Exchange

98TH ST, s s, 96.8 ft w of 2d Av, 128.4x 100.11; Jacob Leitnthal to Henry Hanlein and another.....

101ST ST, s s, 75 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Cornelia A. Atwill to Samuel Lindley and wife.....

102D ST, s s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; Louis Frankenthaler to Mary E. Garrison.....

102D ST, 20, n s, 156.6 ft w of 3d Av, 27x 100.11; Johanna Levy to John Murray, exchange and.....

102D ST, n s, 146 ft e of Columbus Av, 21x100.11; Mary B. Cox to William H. Hamilton.....

106TH ST, 60, s s, 170.3 ft e of Columbus Av, 27x100.11; Henry Hanlein and others to Reginald Gusthal.....

113TH ST, n s, 52 ft e of Park Av, 16x 100.11; Margaret O'Connor to Jere J. Griffin.....

116TH ST, 133, n s, 335.8 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x100.11; Winifred Cooke to Edwin H. Griffin.....

127TH ST, 102 to 106, s e corner of Park Av, 54.6x100; William H. Field to George W. Gouward and John, executor of Teresia.....

150TH ST, s s, 295 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; John G. Moore and another to Jaille D. Howe.....

162D ST, n e s, 94.10 ft n w of 3d Av, 67.10x100; Enoch C. Bell to Herman Schmuck and another.....

167TH ST, s w corner of Southern Boulevard, 80x75; Mary A. Broderick to Henry W. Holtgreive.....

169TH ST, n s, 157.5 ft e of Union Av, 21.1 x90.6x2x82.5; Thomas Farley to Thomas Shea.....

Recorded Leases.

GRADY, Michael, to B. M. O'Connor; 682 2d Av, store, &c.....

MAYER, Adelheid, to Mark T. Zooleo; 487 Willis Av, store, &c., 5 5-12 years.....

SIEGEL-COOPER COMPANY to Charles P. Ketterer Company; 214 and 216 West 17th St, 8 9-12 years.....

THE SPEES Sailors' Snug Harbor, City of New York, to Barbara Raichle; n s of Clinton Place, 64.5 ft e of University Place, 26.6x93.11, 21 years.....

Recorded Mortgages.

BACON, Charlotte V., and husband and Amy V. Parker to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 6th Av, n w corner of 16th St, 46x75; 3 years..... 100,000

BECKER, Adelbert, to Annie Trinks; w s of Washington Av, 216 ft s of 178th St, year.....

BEHRLIN, Abraham, and wife and Marcus Berliner to Theresa Metzger; e s of North 3d Av, as widened, 66 ft s of Lorillard Place, 5 years.....

BODLEY, Mary A., and husband to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 11 East 32d St, 1 year.....

BORGER, Rachel, to Alexander Macduff; s s of 129th St, 385 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years.....

BREILING, Michael, and wife to the Safety Co-operative Building Loan and Savings Association, New York City; w s of Lafayette Av, 227.6 ft n of Spring St, installments.....

BROWN, Mary, to Evan Jones; w s of Mission Place, 41.5 ft n of Park St, demand.....

BURDETT, Charles P., and wife to Charles J. Clinch; s s of Cathedral Parkway, as widened, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year.....

BURTON, Louise E., to William C. G. Wilson; 1,630 and 1,632 Bathgate Av, 2 years, (two mortgages).....

COSTELLO, Annie, to Isabella E. K. Burnham, as guardian, &c., n s of 124th St, 213 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years.....

DEPIERRE, Marie L., to Mary G. Ferrall and others; 153 East 114th St, 2 years.

DROUGHT, Julia, and husband to the United Insurance Company of New York; n s of 92d St, 120 ft e of West End Av, 3 years.....

FARRELL, John, and wife to Ephraim B. Levy; n s of Teller Av, 248.10 ft n e of 169th St, 3 years.....

FICKINGER, William, and wife to North River Savings Bank; s s of 29th St, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year.....

GARRISON, Mary E., and Susan J. Leach to Louis Frankenthaler; s s of 102d St, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year.....

GEIGER, Adolph, to Dora Luhrs; 270 East 10th St, 5 years.....

GOEPEL, August H., to James A. Roosevelt and another, trustees of Marcia R. Seovel, &c.; n s of 113th St, 104.6 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years.....

GOFF, Sophie and Charles A., to Julia Muhlfelder; 136th St, n e corner of St. Nicholas Av, 1 year.....

HAMILTON, William H., to Lambert Suydam; n s of 102d St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year.....

HANLEY, Henry, and Gottfried Oethinger to Leopold Gusthal; s s of 98th St, 96.8 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years.....

HOWE, Sadie D., to Casmir de R. Moore; s s of 150th St, 295 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.....

HOWE, Sadie D., to John G. Moore and Samuel J. Ashley; s s of 150th St, 295 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years.....

ISRAEL, Hyman, and wife to Frank A. Otis and another, trustees of Uriah J. Smith; 55 and 57 Forsyth St, 5 years.....

KERRIGAN, Thomas, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 96 Oliver St, 1 year.....

KERRIGAN, Thomas, to Benjamin Steinhardt; e s of Oliver St, 95 ft n of South St, 1 year.....

KUCHER, Joseph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 362 East 60th St, 3 years.

LINDENHEIM, Hulda, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 629 9th Av, 3 years.....

LITTELL, Cortland B., to Frederick Richards and others; n e s of Juliet St, now 158th St, 123 ft n w of Gerard Av, 5 years.....

LOWDEN, John, and wife to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s e corner of 2d Av and 93d St, 3 years.....

LOWDEN, John, and wife to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; e s of 2d Av, 51 ft s of 93d St, 3 years.....

LOWDEN, John, and wife to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; e s of 2d Av, 26 ft s of 93d St, 3 years.....

LOWDEN, John, and wife to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; e s of 2d Av, 76 ft s of 93d St, 3 years.....

LOWDEN, John, and wife to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; e s of 2d Av, 101 ft s of 93d St, 3 years.....

LOWDEN, John, and wife to Charlotte F. and Susan J. Smith; s e corner of 2d Av and 93d St, 2 years.....

LUCKE, Emanuel J. and Jane E., to Cornelia A. Atwill, s s of 101st St, 75 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.....

MARKS, Conrad, to Anna L. Haas and others, executors, &c., of Leopold Haas; 122 Allen St, 3 years.....

McCABE, Matthew, and wife to Francis J. Schild; n e corner of Melrose Av and 155th St, 3 years.....

McDERMOTT, Michael J., to Martha W. Prince, e s of Vanderbilt Av, 291 ft s of 158th St, 3 years.....

McINTOSH, Martin, and wife to Martha McIntosh; n w corner of Lexington Av and 85th St, 5 years.....

McLAUGHLIN, John, and wife to Eva L. Otis; n s of 146th St, 213 ft e of land of Harlem Railroad Company and 161.9 ft e of Railroad Av, 5 years.....

MOORE, Elizabeth and Charles E., to Marx Ottinger and another; n e corner of Morningside Av East and 120th St, 1 year, (2 mortgages).....

MURRAY, John, to Johanna Levy, n s of 102d St, 156.6 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 500

PRENDERGAST, Patrick, and wife to the United States Trust Company of New York; 85th St, n s, 175 and 198 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years, (2 mortgages).. 58,000

PRENDERGAST, Patrick, and wife to the United States Trust Company of New York; n s of 85th St, 280 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years.....

PRINCE, Martha W., to Annie Trinks; w s of Washington Av, 286 ft s of 178th St, 1 year.....

RANDALL, Rufus R., to Martha W. Prince; e s of Vanderbilt Av, 266 ft s of 178th St, 1 year.....

RAICHLE, Barbara, to J. F. Mermond; n s of Clinton Place, 64.5 ft e of University Place, leasehold, 5 years.....

RICHEY, David, and wife, to Louisa D. Simpson and others, trustees, &c., of James A. Simpson; n s of 76th St, 432 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years.....

ROTHSCHILD, Henry, and wife to Katharine A. Kingsland and others, trustees, &c.; e s of 8th Av, 50.11 and 100 ft n of 114th St, 3 years, (two mortgages)..

SCHELLENBERG, George F., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 28, Block A, amended map of H. P. Rose, Manor estate, 3 years.....

SCHMIDT, Henry and Hartman, to Edwin A. Bradley and George C. Currier; s e corner of Lenox Av and 113th St, 1 year.....

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Enoch C. Bell; n e s of 162d St, 94.10 ft n w of 3d Av, ½ year.....

SCHNEIDERGER, Barbara, to David Mainzer; land West 32d St, 3 years.....

SHEA, Thomas, to Thomas Farley; n s of 169th St, 157.5 ft e of Union Av, installments.....

SHLANOWSKY, Isaac, to Bernard Shlanowsky; 108 Allen St, and 444 and 446 East 122d St, 2 years.....

SOUTHWELL, Frank J., to Martin J. Keogh; 2d St, s s, at w s of Westchester Creek and n s of 1st St, Avenue A, w s, &c., being Lots 474 and 475 and Gore H, west one-half of Lots 471, 485, 486, and Gore J, map of Unionport, installments.....

SOUTHWELL, Frank J., to Martin J. Keogh; 2d St, s s, at w s of Westchester Creek and n s of 1st St, Avenue A, w s, &c., being Lots 474 and 475, and Gore H, w one-half of Lots 471, 485, 486, and Gore J, map of Unionport, two months..

SWEENEY, Della C., to Charles Van Riper and James M. La Coste; e s of Union Av, 219.8 ft s of 152d, or Kelly, St, 3 years.....

THE WHITE, POTTER & PAIGE MANufacturing Company to the Manufacturers' Trust Company; w s of Madison Av, 60.2, 80, and 99.11 ft n of 127th St, 1 year, (3 mortgages).....

THOMPSON, Maria T., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 33 and 33½ Division St, 3 years.....

TOWNSEND, John, Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 124th St, 75 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years.....

VARLEY, William, to William H. Hamilton; s s of 83d St, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 75x100, 1 year.....

WASHBURN, Kate St. C., to Norman S. Washburn, committee of Maria J. Edwards; 259 Broadway, 1 year.....

WEINGARTNER, William and Ottilie, to Harlem Savings Bank; n s of 148th St, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year.....

WILKINSON, Peter A., and Edward J. and Mary J. Holland, to David Marks; 545 and 547 West 57th St, (two mortgages,) 3 years.....

WILLE, Valentine, to Mary N. Townshend; n s of 98th St, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years.....

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARBIER, Emilie, to Charles A. Christman..... $2,000

BAUERDORF, Charles F., to J. Rohe.... 9,000

BOSKOWITZ, Ignatz, to Jonas Weil ...Nominal

DYCKMAN, Isaac M., trustee, to Mary D. Crane and others.....Nominal

FINCK, George H., to Randolph Guggenheimer, (two assignments).....Nominal

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Walter R. Wood..... 21,181

MINOT, William, to White, Potter & Paige Manufacturing Company..... 3,000

McENROE, Eugene J., as general guardian, &c., to America Fitch..... 15,358

PLOCK, Letitia J., to Emma E. Cousins.. 1,500

ROHE, Thekla, to Olga A. Kranich 10,000

ROHE, Thekla, to Louise Haik..... 8,000

ROSE, Hudson, to Edward Coward 600

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to the State Bank .....Nominal

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Elizabeth Rosenbaum, as guardian, &c..... 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to the Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society..... 15,000

TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow, (two assignments).....Nominal

TODD, Judson S., to Frederick A. Snow..Nominal

TODD, Judson S., to Emily L. Ford .....Nominal

TRONSOR, Philip & Avery, Tronsor, to A. Tronsor..... 2,750

WEBER-WHEELOCK COMPANY to Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees, &c., to Theodore Schultz..... 5,021

WINSLOW, Edward, to Emily L. Ford..Nominal

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 41st St, 54.1x174.2x irregular; New York Life Insurance Company against Louis L. Todd and others, (two actions to foreclose mortgages;) attorney, Edward E. McCall.

FORDHAM to West Farms Road, s w s, Lots 95 and 96, map of South Belmont, Westchester, 115.8x55x116.5x100; The Henry Huber Co. against John F. Dowd and others, (to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

WEST ST, s e corner of Jay St, 24.2x79.7 to Carolina St x24.2x79.7; Mitchell Halliday against James P. Foster, (to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Howell & Fitzpatrick.

63TH ST, s s, 192 ft e of 10th Av, 18x100.5; Alexander Maitland against Bernard Cohn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Odell.

80TH ST, 163 West; William J. Taylor, Executor, &c., against Isabella Turner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hull & Horton.

85TH ST, s s, 169 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Mathilde L. Moller, executrix, &c., against Wesber White and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

109TH ST, North East; Henry Dreyer against Philip Koplik and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davis & Kaufmann.

117TH ST, n s, 213.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.4x100.11; The Hayden Company against George Heesemann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. L. Hall.

145TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x 99.11; Union Dime Savings Institution against Jacob Streifler and others, two actions, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, W., B., and T.

150TH ST, s s, 100.5 ft e of 11th Av or Boulevard, 81x125; Jerry Altieri against John A. Picken, (to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, E. V. Thornall.

Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON ST, 402; John Burke against John Phelan, owner; Jeremiah Brosnan, contractor..... $85

WAVERLY ST, 380 and 382; Alberene Stone Company against Hulda Wittner, owner, and E. Barbig, contractor..... 90

ORDER UNDER CHAP. 915, LAWS OF 1896.

WATER ST, 380 and 382; Weinstein & Siegel on Schaber and Wittner to Jacob Maisel..... $154

24TH ST, 22 West; Robert Bryce against H. Durant Cheever and John D. Cheever, owners; Robert G. McNeil, contractor.. 244

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Circuit Court.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 122, Post Office Building.

Motion Calendar, Adjourned Cases.—1—Mercantile National Bank vs. the Mayor, &c. 2—White vs. Pease. 3—Watkins vs. Woodward. 4—Herrick vs. Sheffield & Birmingham Construction Company. 5—Macdonald vs. Fussell Ice Cream Company. 6—Morgan vs. Sheffield & Birmingham Construction Company. 8—Crown Cotton Mills vs. Turner.

Cases Motioned.—9—Nelson vs. Anderson. 10—Thomson-Houston Electric Company vs. Union Railway Company. 11—Same vs. New York, Elmsford and White Plains Railway Company. 12—Same vs. Union Railway Company. 13—Sands vs. Greeley. 14—Union Pacific Railway Company vs. Wormser. 15—Sands vs. Greeley. 16—Tillinghast vs. Boyle. 17—Same vs. Rueger. 18—Same vs. Corbit. 19—Same vs. Miller. 20—Daley vs. Fox. 21—Fletcher vs. Harney Peak Tin Mining, Milling and Manufacturing Company. 22—Morris vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Herman vs. Nacht. 2—Brown vs. Brown. 3—Smith vs. Lynch. 4—Hillyer vs. Hostilis. 5—West vs. Klein. 6—Matter of Grand Boulevard and Concourse. 7—Richards vs. Richards Company. 8—Torre vs. Lopez. 9—Krahnke vs. Muehifeld. 10—Jenk vs. Seltz. 11—Matter of Bleeker. 12—McDonough vs. McDonough. 13—Bolhagen vs. Bolhagen. 14—Hover vs. Hover. 15—Call vs. Mingle. 16—Matter of Longwood Avenue. 17—Lentilhon vs. Lentilhon. 18—Fregan vs. Buchanan. 19—People ex rel. Bronx Gas and Electric Company vs. Barker. 20—People ex rel. Bien & Co. vs. Same. 21—Foote vs. De Fountaine. 22—Matter of Pearsson. 23—New York Central & Hudson River Railway Company vs. Portchester Street Railway Company. 24—Reeber vs Meyer. 25—Robertson vs. Lesser. 26—Carr vs. Whitlock. 27—Kreizer vs. Kreizer. 28—Hackett vs. Knickerbocker Trust Company vs. New York Recorder Company. 30—Westervelt vs. Marino. 31—Galewski vs. Meryash. 32—Wood vs. Tiffany. 33—Matter of Augney. 34—Matter of Schoenwald. 36—Matter of Waldman. 36—Salisbury vs. Altieri. 37—Badger vs. Sawyer. 38—Kurtz vs. Chebra Talmud. 39—People, &c., vs. Willis. 40—Macaulay vs. Halpin. 41—People ex rel. Finn vs. Sheffield. 42—People ex rel. Hartman vs. same. 43—People ex rel. Hyde vs. same. 44—People ex rel. Mullen vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Pedra A. Segura, Joseph Leavy, Frederick Hemming, Nicholas W. S. Catlin, Clement M. Rutter, Eva Wagner, Ann L. S. Barrett, Martha Van Gelder, and James V. Kirby.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 13 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Bell for the People.

1—Giuseppe Calderaro. 2—Daniel Deviney. 3—Frank William. 4—Arthur F. Morton and William Boyle. 5—Jesse Scott Oliver, indicted as John Scott Oliver. 6—Stephen Hart and Charles Wuest. 7—Francisco Brunelli. 8—Louis Goldschmidt. 9—Peter Hanson and Louis Miller. Pleadings.—1—Thomas Wilson. 2—Joseph Nix. 3—John Boyle and James Sanders. 4—Charles Jordan. 5—Henry C. Reif. 6—Ernest Bowen. 7—John Russell. 8—Frederick Johnson. 9—Benjamin Solafsky. 10—August Kuhn. 11—Henry Dunn. 12—Cornelius Brice. 13—Charles H. Archer. 14—Otto Wilken. 15—Emanuel Imussa. 16—Michael Brien. 17—Albert A. Smith. 18—Charles De Lorme.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lloyd for the People.

1—James Cameron. 2—Thomas Casey. 3—John White. 4—Luigi Vanacore and Michele Vanacore. 5—Charles Silvertone. 6—John C. Stokes. 7—John Mayer. 8—James Wallace, alias Frank Adams. 9—Samuel Goldenberg. 10—Jacob Chevak. 11—Ernest Noack and Sebastian Vogel. 12—John Tinneran. 13—Jacob Cohen. 14—Frank Haggerty, Edward May, and Charles Geiseck. 15—Frank Sullivan. 16—George Kocher. 17—Joseph Brino.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Smith, J. Ex parte business at 10 o'clock. Motion calendar called at 10:30 o'clock.

SPOKE FOR THE GOULDS.

Lawyer Harris of Albany Deposes in Mrs. Angell's Suit for Her Dower Rights.

Another one of the many depositions which have been taken in the suit brought by Mrs. Sarah Ann Angell to establish her claim as the widow of the late Jay Gould was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

The paper is the deposition of Hamilton Harris, a lawyer with an office at 722 Broadway, Albany, at which place his testimony was taken on behalf of the Gould heirs, who are the defendants in the action brought by Mrs. Angell to establish her dower rights in the Gould millions.

Lawyer Harris said he first met Jay Gould in August, 1853 or 1854, and they became warm friends. Prior to Mr. Gould's marriage to Miss Miller of Poughkeepsie, the witness said, he met her and Mr. Gould and Miss Miller's father at the Everett House in this city, and when he learned of their marriage it was about ten years after his first meeting with Mr. Gould.

In regard to the claim which has been made that Gould about 1853 or 1854 made a trip in the northern part of the State, and while up there met Sarah Brown and married her, Mr. Harris says he had no knowledge of the matter, although he saw Mr. Gould about that time frequently.

"When, if ever, did you hear that Sarah Angell, formerly Sarah Brown, claimed to have been married to Jay Gould at Lake Champlain, or near there, on April 16, 1853?"

"I think it was early in the year 1896; I am not sure; it was a year ago, at least."

"You never heard of it in Mr. Gould's lifetime?"

"No, I never did."

STUART'S DEFALCATION.

Causes a New System to be Adopted by the Charities Department.

Charities Commissioner Faure had a talk with Mayor Strong yesterday concerning the new system which the Charities Commissioners have

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIMETABLE.

7:50 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R.R.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ. Lv. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

STEVENS'S HOUSE, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

WHITE FACE INN.—Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

LAKESIDE INN.—Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

NORTHWOOD'S INN, Lv. N.Y. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 PM 7:10 AM, 10:55 PM.

THE GRAND VIEW, Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 P.M, 7:10 A.M, 10:55 PM.

AMES COTTAGE—Lv NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 18:57 P.M., 6:37 A.M., 10:32 P.M.

CASCADEVILLE:

THE CASCADE, Lv. N.Y., 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M.; ar. 8:15 P.M.; 7:55 A.M., 11:40 P.M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

EDGEWOOD INN, STAR LAKE. **ADIRONDACKS.**

P. O. Oswegatchie, N. Y. In the heart of Adirondacks; 3,200 feet above sea level; good boating and boats; splendid trout fishing; grand scenery; pure, quick relief from hay fever; new hotel, lighted by electricity; open fireplaces; fine orchestra; telephone station; accommodates 250; easy of access; rates moderate; send for descriptive pamphlet. INGLEHART & BROWN, Props.

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Manhattan Beach Hotel

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See Time Table Excursion Column.

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FIRE ISLAND SURF HOTEL AND COTTAGES.

Tickets will be sold and baggage checked or expressed from New York via Bay Shore, instead of Babylon, as heretofore.

Steamboat connects at Bay Shore for Fire Island with 8:20 and 10:50 A. M. and 4:20 P. M. trains daily from East 34th St., N. Y., via Long Island R. R.

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Three Dollars per day.

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Splendid rooms facing sea; table and appointments the best; stabling.

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Asbury Park, N. J. 4th Ave., near ocean; steam heat, electric bells, bathrooms, &c.; unsurpassed location; terms moderate GEO. B. WEAVER.

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EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.

Trains leave FOOT EAST 34TH ST., week days, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

Trains leave WHITEHALL ST., week days, hourly from 9:10 A. M. to 1:10, and half hourly from 1:40 to 9:10, 10:10 P. M. Additional train Sat., 12:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.

Rockaway Beach.

Trains leave E. 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 6:40, 8:00, 9:10, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only, 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

Coney Island.

CULVER ROUTE.

Trains leave foot WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, week days and Sundays, 9:10, and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island 11:25 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Long Beach.

Trains leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., week days, 10:00, 10:50 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 1:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:50, 10:00 P. M.

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A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent Fourth of July fireworks. Fine race paints, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boat line, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. pier 42, 8:30, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 2:00 M., 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9:00, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:30 P. M. East 22d St., 9:30, 10:15, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 9:00 A.M. for 22d St and Cortlandt St., 11:30 A.M. 12:00 M., 1:00 P.M. for Cortlandt St only, 3, 4:30, 6, 7, 8, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

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Hotel Pocket Guide

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(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y. ..... Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4

Asbury Park, N. J. Coleman House, a.p., $4 up

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do ..... The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up

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Bristol, R. I. ..... D'Wolf Inn, now open

Brooklyn, N. Y. ..... Mansion House, a. p., $3

do ..... Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up

Cape May, N. J. ..... Congress Hall, a. p., $3 up

Cincinnati, O. Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $3

Del. Water Gap, Pa. Kittatinny H'se, ap. $3 to $5

Denver, Col., New St. James' Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up

do ..The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50

Exeter, Eng. ..... Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3

Glasgow, (Bath St.) Philps Cockburn Htl. ap $2.50up

Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up

Leeds, Eng. The Queens Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up

Liverpool, Eng. Adelphi Htl., ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up

London, Eng. ..... Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up

do ..... The Langham Hotel, e. p., $2 up

do (St. Pancras) Midland Grand, ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up

do (13 Henrietta St., Strand) The Cockburn, ap $2.50up

do Thackeray's Hotel, (Temp.,) op. British Museum

London, Eng. De Vere Hotel } De Vere Gardens

do ....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W

do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd.

Matlock, Eng. Tyacks' New Bath & Royal Hydro Hls

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New Orleans, La. Hotel Grunewald, e.p., $1 up

do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up

Newport, R. I. ..... Ocean House, now open

do (T. J. O'Neil,) The Aquidneck, ap., $2.50 to $3.50

New York ..... The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5

do ..... The Majestic, e. p., $2

do (Chas. S. Davis) Hotel St. Andrew, e. p., $1.50

do (N. E. Barry) New st. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50

do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $1.50, e. p. $3.50

do (W. Johnson Quinn) Hotel Empire, e. p. $1, a. p. $3

do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up

do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e. p. $1.50

do (Wm. Noble) ..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up

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do (Rest'nt A-la carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up

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Plymouth, Eng. ..... Grand Hotel, a. p., $3

Pittsfield, Mass. The Maplewood, a. p., $3 to $4

Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50

Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up

Rochester, N. Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up

Saratoga Springs, N. Y. U. S. Hotel, a.p., $5

Smybrook Pl., Conn. Fenwick Hall, now open

Schenectady, N. Y. The Edison, a.p., $2.50 up

Sheldrake, N. Y. Cayuga Lake House, a.p., $2 up

Shelter Island Heights, N. Y. Prospect House

Springfield, Mass. The Massasoit, ep, $1 up. ap, $3 up

St. George, Staten Isl. The Castleton, ap, $4 up

St. Louis. Lindell Hotel, ep., $1 up; ap., $2.50 up

Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $4

Troy, N. Y. ..... The Troy House, a. p., $3 up

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For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE.

For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made Week Days and Sundays.

FALL RIVER LINE.

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R. foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK, and DEAN RICHMOND leave Canal Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sunday excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga-North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Saale, Tu., Aug. 10, 10 AM Havel, Tu., Au. 31, 10AM Trave, Tu., Aug. 17, 10 AM Saale, Tu., Sept. 7, 10AM Lahn, Tu., Au. 24, 10 AM Trave, Tu., Sept. 14, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Aller, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 AM Spree, Sat., Sept. 18, 10AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Prinz Regent Luitpold...Thursday, Aug. 5, Noon Bremen.....Thursday, Aug. 12, Noon H. H. Meyer.....Thursday, Aug. 19, Noon Friedrich der Grosse.....Thursday, Aug. 26, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Ems, Aug. 7, 10 AM Fulda, Aug. 21, 10 AM Werra, Aug. 14, 10 AM Kaiser, Sept. 4, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

*A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM †Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM †Ka'rW.II., Nv. 13, 10 AM †Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM *Norma'nia, Nv. 20, 10 AM †A. Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line. 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE from New York to Plymouth.

(London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Normannia, Au. 5, 10 AM Columbia, Sept. 2, 9 AM F. Bismarck, Ag. 19, 10 AM A. Victoria, Sept. 9, 9 AM Normannia, Ag. 26, 10 AM F. Bismarck, Sept. 16, 10 AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Persia, Aug. 7, 12 M. Palatia, Aug. 21, 11:30 AM First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)

Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL.....Aug. 4 ST. PAUL.....Aug. 25
ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 11 ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 1
PARIS .....Aug. 18 PARIS .....Sept. 8

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.

Friesland, Aug. 4, noon Westernland, Au. 18, noon Kensington, Au. 11, 3 PM Southwark, Au. 25, 3 PM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

Cook's Tours Round The World, Etc.

TWO LIMITED PARTIES to make a SIX MONTHS' TOUR, leave Vancouver, Sept. 13; San Francisco, Oct. 21.

EGYPT AND PALESTINE. Special Fall Tour for the HOLY LAND leaves New York Sept. 25.

EUROPE.

Special Fall Parties to Europe leave by North German Lloyd Steamers Aug. 7, 21, Sept. 11, 25. All expenses, $200.00.

AMERICA.

Weekly and Fortnightly Parties to principal Summer Resorts at frequent intervals.

Illustrated programmes and information from

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1225 Broadway, N. Y.

332 Washington St., Boston; 828 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 234 South Clark St., Chicago.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.

LA CHAMPAGNE, Sat., Aug. 7, 10 AM LA NORMANDIE, Delonclé, Sat., Aug. 14, 10 AM

Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, Inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 21 class to Paris, $54.75.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, Aug. 4, Noon Majestic, Sept. 1, Noon
Germanic, Aug. 11, Noon Germanic, Sept. 8, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 18, Noon Teutonic, Sept. 15, Noon
Britannic, Aug. 25, Noon Britannic, Sept. 22, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Lucania, Aug. 7, noon Umbria, Aug. 28, 3 PM
Etruria, Aug. 14, 3 PM Lucania, Sept. 4, 11 AM
Campania, Aug. 21, 11 AM Etruria, Sept. 11, 3 PM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

BELGIC.....Aug. 14, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 2, 1 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.....Oct. 2, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver TO JAPAN AND CHINA:

EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Aug. 23, Nov. 8, Jan. 31
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Sept. 13, Dec. 1, Feb. 28
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Oct. 11, Jan. 3, Mch. 28

TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:

MIOWERA, Aug. 8. AORANGI, Sept. 4.

Second cabin accommodations and rates. For tickets, and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and Florida Points.

From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.

IROQUOIS.....Friday, Aug. 6
SEMINOLE.....Tuesday, Aug. 10
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Aug. 13
COMANCHE.....Tuesday, Aug. 17

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE. DAILY TO NORFOLK.

Shortest Sea Trips out of New York. Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS. "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 " " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.

Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.

Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Daily (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1.00. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect at wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS. All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

7.50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 3:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M.; Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing-room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily.—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday.—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 4:00 A. M., Toledo 10:00 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing-room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily.—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS. Daily.—For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. daily.—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily.—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily.—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 1887th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo. Sleeping Car, New York to Bloomville, Sundays only; can be occupied 9:00 P. M.

7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga.

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

A.—Saturday only, to Bloomville and Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Bloomville and New Paltz.

B.—11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.

1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.

C.—3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, and Saratoga. Parlor car attached to Bloomville and Saratoga.

C.—4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St.

BREACH IN POLICE BOARD

Would Never Have Been So Serious but for Mischief-Making Reporters.

PARTISAN STORIES PUBLISHED

Trifles Unfairly Exaggerated—Utterances of Commissioners Distorted Until General Feeling of Irritation Was Aroused That Made Conciliation and Harmony Impossible.

The Police Board is not nearly as hopelessly divided on police matters as might reasonably be believed by those who obtain their knowledge of the affairs at Police Headquarters from the columns of the afternoon papers. That it was, or is, split on several points, of which, however, only one is of vital importance, is true, but the real difficulties have been so fostered and exaggerated by the reporters detailed to report at Police Headquarters that the real facts have been lost sight of in the columns of acrimonious verbiage written by partisans.

Every member of the department, from the Commissioners down to the patrolmen, if asked to-day the cause of the continued trouble between the Commissioners would reply without a moment's hesitation, "The newspapers." Every little difference of opinion has been fostered to appear as a casus belli, every expression of opinion by one Commissioner has been distorted to appear as a reflection on another, and as a consequence when the Commissioners have met an only half-suppressed feeling of irritation has actuated every movement and every utterance.

Reporters Took Sides.

The reason for the action of the reporters is not far to seek. When Mr. Roosevelt and his colleagues first assumed office there was no war. Everything went smoothly, and each Commissioner declared the other Commissioner a good fellow. When the first split came—over the Inspectors' eligible list—two reporters who had hitherto reported fairly enough became partisans on one side, and the others, to protect themselves, took the other side. The morning newspapers to a certain extent remained neutral, but after a while some of them permitted their reporters to express individual views, and the war became general.

The two reporters who started this campaign of misrepresentation and have since almost daily distorted the legitimate news of the Department were early attracted to Mr. Roosevelt, one because he needed his aid for the social recognition of pet scheme of reform, and the other because, as he publicly declared, one of the editors of his paper was a candidate for admission to a certain exclusive club, and was afraid that to antagonize Mr. Roosevelt, a member of the club, would jeopardize the chance for election. The first reporter has through the influence of what got to be called at Police Headquarters the Mutual Admiration Society attained his object. The editor is yet on the club's waiting list.

Within a few days after the reporters in question had by their writings proclaimed the stand they had taken, every succeeding day showed in the papers they worked for some apparently inspired declaration of hostility to Mr. Parker, who had alone held up the—since declared illegal—eligible list, complaints of his actions, and distorted reports of his utterances swallowed in what seemed to be exclusive information of the projects of the other Commissioners.

The other reporters, who until that time had reported honestly, then began to write equally flaringly colored reports from the other side, and what with denials and assertions the columns of the papers were teeming with so-called news, and everybody was kept in a condition of constant irritation.

The Charges Against Conlin.

The proposal to make charges against Chief Conlin was brought about in just that way. The Chief said to a reporter he wished the bickerings among the Police Commissioners would cease as they injured his control of the force. He did not use the expression for publication, but it was published, and one of Mr. Roosevelt's papers called upon him to maintain the dignity of his office and discipline the Chief and so on.

Then, when Commissioner Andrews, without any authority from the board and without consulting any one but Mr. Roosevelt, assumed to take charge of the recently organized photograph gallery and Bertillon system and ordered Capt. O'Brien to send all the photographs of the detective department to the new gallery, O'Brien refused. He said he could take orders only from the Chief. The Chief declined to give the orders without authority from the board, and Mr. Parker and Col. Grant defeated a resolution to give that authority when it was presented at the board meeting.

The two newspapers editorially, in the news columns demanded that Chief Conlin be put on trial for insubordination for refusing to obey the orders it has since been decided Mr. Andrews had no right to give. The other papers defended the Chief, extolled Mr. Parker, and said unkind things of Mr. Andrews and Mr. Roosevelt. Both Commissioners accused Mr. Parker of instigating the unfriendly publications, and since then, nearly a year ago, Mr. Andrews has not spoken to Mr. Parker except at the board meetings.

Of course, with such a condition of things existing anything like mutual concession and a policy of conciliation was impossible. There were no private conferences, no executive sessions, all the petty differences natural enough in a commission made up of four men of widely differing—if equally honest—views were aired in public, and were "reported" to suit the views of the men reporting. Interviews in which one Commissioner was made to call another a liar and to reflect on his honesty brought equally uncomplimentary interviews from the other side, and so the trouble was kept fermenting.

Changed to Open War.

There was a kind of armed neutrality for a short time after Mr. Moss replaced Mr. Roosevelt, but that soon changed to the open hostility that exists now when the papers devoted to the Roosevelt-Andrews combine began publishing statements from him as to corruption among the police, his ability to break Captains, and expressions of opinion that Commissioner Parker had ruled the force long enough, and that the Chief would have to do this or that if he wanted to hold his place. It was in vain that Mr. Moss denied that he gave the interviews. He admitted making some of the statements attributed to him, and the war was on again.

Then Col. Grant resigned, and Col. Smith was appointed to take his place. No sooner was Col. Smith installed in his new office than Commissioners Andrews and Moss had an interview with him. All three declared the conference informal, that no policy was talked of or decided on, and that the whole time was devoted to answering the questions put by Col. Smith. Nevertheless, the mischief-making papers announced that an important conference had been held behind closed doors; that the three Commissioners had decided to leave Commissioner Parker out in the cold, and that henceforth there was a majority against him, and he would not be consulted on the policy of the board, and so on.

Commissioner Parker read the report and said things. The things will be reported more or less truthfully by the other newspapers, and the other Commissioners will answer them. There can be under such conditions no healing of the really—now the eligible list is killed—unimportant breach.

COL. SMITH AT HIS OFFICE.

Says He Has Joined No Combination and Will Be Impartial.

President Moss of the Police Board called on Recorder Goff yesterday and spent a couple of hours with him in his office in the Criminal Court Building. He declined to make public the subject of the conference, and the Recorder was equally reticent.

The general impression around Police Headquarters is that Chief Conlin has no intention of retiring and that the Commissioners will not ask him to do so. When the Chief went to Europe last year Col. Smith presided at the banquet given in his honor and expressed the friendliest feelings for him. It is not thought those feelings have undergone any change. Chief Conlin's vacation expires to-night.

Col. Smith said yesterday that he purposed judging every matter that came before him impartially on its individual merits and that he had joined no combination of Commissioners to enforce any particular line of policy. He has not yet filed his certificate of appointment to the board, but will do so at the meeting called for 10 o'clock to-day. It is almost certain he will take the places on the different committees made vacant by Col. Grant's resignation. He has expressed his willingness to take the Chairmanship of the Supplies and Repairs Committee, to which are submitted the bills for expenditures contracted by the police in the discharge of their various details.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONSTRUCTION OF CONTRACT.—The United Electric Light and Power Company contracted with Charles Brenneman to supply light and electric power for fans for the latter's store and restaurant in East Houston Street. The contract provided that the consumer should be liable, at a specified rate, as "stipulated damages" for the entire unexpired term of the contract period, in case he "prevents" the company "from supplying the current." Last November Brenneman discontinued the use of electricity for an interval, while waiting for a tenant, having determined to go out of the business. Then the company cut out the connection, and brought suit to recover the stipulated damages of $210. The Appellate Term has reversed judgment given in a district court in favor of plaintiff, holding that such liability does not arise where the company cut off the current because it found the premises closed and in partial disuse for a short period.

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MISDELIVERY THROUGH FAULT OF CONSIGNOR.—An action was brought by Solomon Feldstein, in the Fourth District Court, to recover damages from the Old Dominion Steamship Company for its failure to deliver one case of shoes shipped by plaintiff's assignor to Portsmouth, Va., under contract to deliver only upon surrender of a bill of lading of the consignor, Julius Kapinsky. A judgment by Justice Roesch in favor of the defendant has been affirmed by the Appellate Court, which holds, in an opinion by Justice Bischoff, that where, as in this case, the consignor of three cases of goods, identically marked and differing only in size, shipped the cases to the same consignee, under two bills of lading, without identifying the particular cases with the bills intended to cover them, the carrier could not be charged with the consequences of a delivery of two cases upon the production of the bill of lading calling for the delivery of that number, although one of such cases so delivered was intended by the consignor to be covered by the other bill of lading (with restricted terms,) calling for delivery of only one case.

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LIFE INSURANCE.—In an action by Mary E. Lord to recover upon a policy issued by the Bankers' Life Insurance Company of the City of New York, upon the life of her husband, Joseph B. Lord, for $3,000, it appeared that the insured died about a month after the policy was issued, and the only question litigated was whether the premium for the first quarter had been paid. The plaintiff, who was the beneficiary under the policy, put in evidence an undated receipt for that premium, signed "F. C. Elder, Secretary, per W. H. M.," the initials being those of a person named Macomber, who was authorized to receive premiums for the company, and testified that the policy and receipt were handed to her by her husband, the insured. The General Manager of the company testified that he sent the policy to the insured with a letter in which it was stated that he inclosed a receipt for the quarterly premium, but that the policy would not be in force until the premium was paid. He also stated that the premium had not been paid to his knowledge; that both he and Macomber, who was not produced on the trial, received premiums at the office, and that he thought the books were then kept by Macomber. The Second Appellate Division has affirmed judgment given below for the plaintiff, holding, by Justice Bradley, that the receipt was prima facia evidence of the payment of the premium; that as the relation of the General Manager to the company was such as to render his credibility a question for the jury, and as some significance might be attached to the company's failure to call Macomber as a witness, it was not error to submit the question as to the payment of the first quarterly premium to the jury.

***

LANDLORD AND TENANT.—Moses Schloss brought suit in the First District Court against Mary Huber for rent for the month of February of the premises 248 Avenue A, under an alleged yearly hiring, terminating on May 1, 1897. The defense was that the hiring was by the month, and that defendant had vacated the premises in January. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has affirmed judgment given by Justice Lynn in favor of the defendant, holding, by Presiding Justice Daly, that defendant, as in this case, had been a tenant by the month under previous landlords, and remained in possession after plaintiff became owner without any new agreement, the tenancy continued to be from month to month, and was not one for a term expiring, by virtue of the New York Statute, on May 1. Transactions and conversations with former landlords and their agents were held to be admissible as evidence, in such a case, as showing the original hiring and its continuance.

***

STUB IN RECEIPT BOOK AS EVIDENCE.—Anthony J. Obermeier, a carpenter and builder, sought to recover from Frank Whalen for a balance of the value of labor and materials in making a door and preparing a doorway at defendant's request, for a side entrance to defendant's saloon on the northeast corner of Tenth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. The Appellate Term, in affirming judgment given by Justice Lynn, in the First District Court, in favor of the defendant, held, by Presiding Justice Daly, among other things, that where the maker of a receipt had testified from recollection to its contents, it was not error to exclude the stub from which the receipt had been detached and which was offered to corroborate his testimony as to such contents.

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DUTY OF ATTORNEY IN EXAMINATION OF TITLE.—Edward G. Byrnes, who became the purchaser of certain lands in Westchester County, and was afterward ousted from possession because of defect in the title, brought suit against William D. Palmer and another, executors of the late Arthur T. Hoffman, who passed the title, to recover damages for the testator's negligence in the discharge of his employment. An order vacating a judgment given in favor of the defendant, and granting a new trial, has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Cullen. The alleged negligence was the failure of the attorney to discover that a release of mortgaged premises, instead of releasing the part of the mortgaged premises described therein, released "all the said mortgaged lands and property described in said mortgage, except the lands, premises, and property hereinafter mentioned and described, which are not released, or intended to be." This, the court held, constituted such negligence on the part of decedent as would render him liable to his client, to whom he certified the title as good, for the damages resulting to his client therefrom. It was held to be the duty of a conveyancer to see that his client obtained a marketable title, and to reject titles involved in doubt, unless the client was fully informed of the nature of the risk and was willing to accept it.

Mary Jane Oates Will Sustained.

Surrogate Abbott of Brooklyn yesterday sustained the will of Mary Jane Oates and dismissed the petition of the contestants with costs. Mrs. Oates was a widow with two children. She died last October, leaving an estate estimated at from $60,000 to $100,000, and was one of the heiresses of the old Wheeler estate. By her will a portion of her property was left to her brother, John Wheeler of Brooklyn, some bequests were made to religious institutions, and the balance was left in trust for her children. Last May, James Wheeler, another brother, began a contest, claiming that he and his children should have been mentioned in the will instead of his brother. He alleged undue influence and mental incompetency.

To Mortgage the Litchfield Estate.

Supreme Court Justice Smith of Brooklyn signed an order yesterday allowing the Litchfield heirs to mortgage the property of the estate to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company for $500,000. Of this amount, $370,000 is to be applied to the payment of taxes and assessments and the remainder will go for expenses of litigation and other purposes.

Vacation for the "Monkey Man."

"Jake" Cook, who for twenty years has had charge of the monkeys in Central Park and is known as the "monkey man," yesterday started on his Summer vacation, which will last five days. There is not a human in the collection that does not know "Jake." It was he who so ably trained the late Mr. Crowley, who made himself famous.

CALFSKINS STILL "HIDES"

Custom House Officials, However, Are Unwilling to Answer Pertinent Argument.

DECLARED TO BE FALLACIOUS

Basis of Decision Must Be the Definition of the Word "Hide," Which Makes It the "Skin of an Animal."

A reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES writes that he considers the article published in it Aug. 2 in relation to calfskins and containing ex-Appraiser Bunn's opinion that Congress did not intend to make calfskins dutiable as hides "all astray." With this criticism he sends the following.

"THE TIMES will find in the Tariff bill, Paragraph 437: 'Hides of cattle, raw or uncured, whether dry-salted or pickled, 15 per cent. ad valorem;' in Paragraph 604: 'Skins of all kinds, raw, (except sheepskins with the wool on,) and hides not specially provided for in this act,' under the free list. Are calfskins, as known commercially, hides? Are they known as raw skins? Does the shoemaker or the other user of 'calfskins' expect, when he asks for a 'calfskin' to be presented with a hide or skin raw of the calf? Certainly not! He wants what is commercially known as a calfskin manufactured; i. e., dressed, ready for his use. Now, not being provided by name and not being in the category of hides or skins, both raw, we must look to Paragraph 6, which clearly covers them at a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem."

Custom House experts looked askance when these propositions were read to them. They said it was a delicate matter to discuss because Assistant Secretary Howell had put the stamp of Treasury Department authority on the question by deciding that calfskins should be classed as "hides" of cattle and pay an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent.

Two of the experts, however, decided to give their views without identifying themselves with them, at the same time declaring that they in nowise impugned the good faith of the Assistant Secretary or any other Treasury official.

"All that the correspondent of THE TIMES advances is fallacious," they said. "Collector Warren of Boston was undoubtedly right. Calfskins are not dutiable. The contention that they are makes money for claim agents and robs the Government. Calf skins are now assessed at 15 per cent. ad valorem duty under paragraph 437 of the Dingley Tariff act. All importers will protest and the matter will end only when the Board of General Appraisers decides that calfskins are not 'hides.'

"Oddly enough, while in discussing the question, the definition of 'hide' in the Century Dictionary must be a basis of argument, one is embarrassed by a blunder which makes this authority say of a hide 'skin of an animal, especially one of the larger animals, as the hide of a calf, the thick hide of a rhinoceros.' This is, of course, a typographical error; the context refutes the calf definition. This is proved beyond cavil in the next paragraph, which says: 'The skin of a large animal, as an ox, . . . as distinguished from kips, which are the skins of small or yearling cattle and skins which are those of smaller animals, such as calves.' A better differentiation is the quotation from Shakespeare, King John, iii., 1:

'Thou wear a calf's hide! doff it for shame
And hang a calf's skin on those recreant limbs.'

"It is hardly necessary to multiply instances of the word 'hide' as a calfskin. But the best refutation of the contentions in regard to 'hides' is had in the Dingley Tariff act itself. Paragraph 438 makes Congress declare that a calf has a skin, not a 'hide.' It says, speaking of leather and manufactures of it, 'calfskins tanned or tanned and dressed * * * and bookbinders' calfskins * * * 20 per cent. ad valorem.'"

Calfskins Are Dutiable.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Assistant Secretary Howell has rendered a decision in which he holds that calfskins should be classed as "hides of cattle," and therefore are dutiable under the new Tariff bill at 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Government Receipts from Brooklyn.

United States Internal Revenue Collector Moore has issued his July statement, showing that he has received from all sources $1,317,520.51, as against $500,685.75 collected in July, 1896. Of this amount the sum of $827,584.30 was paid for beer stamps and $101,403.36 for liquor licenses.

IMPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

The United States Can Do Without Foreign Grain Except for Seed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The importations of breadstuffs into the United States, as reported by the Bureau of Statistics, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, amounted, in the value of the various products grouped under that head, to $2,774,763. Barley and wheat furnished the principal items, the former aggregating 1,271,787 bushels, valued at $394,749, and the latter 1,176,337 bushels, of the value of $1,176,337. As compared with the preceding year, there was a decrease in the importation of wheat of over 1,000,000 bushels. Foreign corn finds scarcely any market in the United States, only 12,071 bushels having been imported during the last fiscal year.

Small as these importations of grain are, most of them are again sent out of the country, having been entered from Canada in bond for exportation. It is said but little enters into actual consumption, that destined to remain in the United States being used for seed.

STUDENTS ADMITTED TO BAR.

Appellate Division of Supreme Court Holds Midsummer Session.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court held a session yesterday for the first time since the June Term. Only motions on cases already pending for argument were heard, but these were forty-eight in number. Justice Patterson presided, and with him were Associate Justices Rumsey, Williams, Parker, and O'Brien.

The following law students were sworn in as members of the bar: Lawrence Atterbury, Thomas C. Blake, George P. Dyer, Henry L. Green, Edward Kirkland, William T. McCoun, jr., Samuel M. Michel, Harry G. Rand, Joseph B. Rosenback, Harry G. Smith, Percy L. Housel, and Dr. Graeme Monroe Hammond. Dr. Hammond has frequently testified as an expert in cases involving medical points.

New Motive Power for Street Cars.

Gen. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, yesterday granted a permit to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to change the motive power on the Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth Street cross-town lines. The introduction of electricity on these two lines, as well as on the Madison Avenue, and Sixth and Eighth Avenue Lines, is part of the general improvement which the Metropolitan Traction Company is going to make. The permit for the Madison Avenue Line was granted a few days ago, and the others are held up in the courts.

Check for More than Ten Millions.

The City Chamberlain yesterday received a check from Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. for $10,647,351, the amount of the recent sale by Controller Fitch of $10,053,017.27 of New York City 3½ per cent. bonds with premium. Deputy Controller Campbell said it was the biggest check that ever passed through the office. It was drawn on the Bank of America. The City Chamberlain made deposits in forty-one banks and trust companies of amounts from $50,000 to $100,000 each.

Melvin Smith Again in Court.

Melvin Smith, better known as "Diamond Smith," was yesterday ordered by Justice Smith of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to pay his wife $200 alimony within the next two weeks or stand adjudged in contempt of court. Last May, when the proceedings came up, Smith was ordered to pay his wife $150 a month. He still owed $50 for June and the entire sum for July when he was again brought into court. Smith declared his inability to pay the amount ordered.

Difficulty of breathing, and all the alarming Asthmatic symptoms, can surely be relieved, and the disease cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. —Adv.

ROYAL
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BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

REFORM ON CONEY ISLAND

Improper Shows, Games of Chance, Fortune Telling, and Palm Reading All Under Police Ban.

HAVE BEEN ORDERED CLOSED

Brooklyn's District Attorney Made a Tour of the Place and Is Now Applying the Law—Raines Law to be Enforced.

The first real steps taken by the police looking toward the suppression of indecent shows and illegal games on Coney Island were made by Police Captain Collins yesterday, acting under orders from headquarters.

In the afternoon Capt. Collins made a tour of the island and notified the proprietors of theatres and concerts that all indecent dancing and the singing of vulgar songs must be stopped at once or arrests would follow. The "couchee couchee," or even a suggestion of it, as well as all muscle dancing, is included in the ban.

The Captain also notified all the fortune tellers and alleged palmists that they must close up and leave the island. Many attempted to argue with the Captain as to the rights of the police to stop them, but were cut short with the information that if the order was not obeyed immediately they would be put under arrest. Among the places affected by the police order are "The Streets of Cairo," the Turkish Society Theatre, the Congress of All Nations, and a number of smaller places.

Wailing Among the Muscle Dancers.

There was much wailing among the alleged Turkish sirens, each of whom is known as the original Fatima, when they learned that their positions were gone, and many of them visited the police station and endeavored to secure permission to continue their dancing. The concert hall proprietors say that if the police are in earnest Coney Island will soon be a place of the past, as the people who visit it want that sort of amusement.

To-day the police will give their attention to the games of chance, which are now flourishing, and it is said that the men who are running them will be given no warning, but will be arrested at once.

How the Reform Started.

This sudden moral impulse is the direct result of a visit to the island made by District Attorney Backus, his wife, and a party one day last week. They went down the line and saw everything on the Bowery and thereabouts.

"We saw the Streets of Cairo," said Mr. Backus to a reporter for the THE NEW YORK TIMES. "We witnessed the performances of two or three of the concert halls, tried the chutes, and rode the steeplechase. I also played at one or two games of chance. They are not fair, and the man who is tempted into playing them does not in every case stand much show to win. Some of the worst have loaded dice, or employ mechanism to prevent their backers losing. After the warning to-day the first violation of the law will be followed by a prompt revocation of the offender's license. There is to be no time wasted, and the punishment will follow close upon the crime.

"As long as the crowd visiting the place is made up so largely of women and children all immorality must be suppressed. Furthermore, according to the law as Capt. Collins is enforcing it, the managers of the concert halls must inform themselves as to the moral standing of their female performers. No woman whose character is known to be bad will be allowed to appear. When this rule is violated the proprietor of the place is to be held responsible. His license will pay the forfeit. Above all things, the Raines law is to be enforced to the very letter.

Capt. Collins on the Subject.

Capt. Collins said to-day: "My instructions have been to close all shows that are not what they should be morally. I have warned the muscle dancers to stop, and I have cautioned them to take pains that the costumes worn by the women on the stage are the proper thing.

"I have warned every showman and concert hall proprietor to modify all features calculated to displease. Gamblers, fortune tellers, astrologers, and palmists have been notified that they must quit.

"By Sunday I expect to have Coney Island a model of propriety.

"Fools must be protected, being unable to take care of themselves."

DEATH FROM A ROWBOAT.

Dora Meyer, Reaching for a Pond Lily, Fell Overboard.

Miss Dora Meyer of 91 North Fourth Street, Brooklyn, Eastern District, started from home three weeks ago to pass the Summer at Beaver Brook, Sullivan County, N. Y.

On Saturday, in company with a girl friend, she went out rowing, and when some distance from the shore, but still in shallow water, she leaned outward to pluck a pond lily and fell overboard. The girl in the boat fainted from fright, and before help arrived Miss Meyer was drowned.

She was engaged to be married to a member of the Brooklyn Fire Department.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at the German Union Mission Church. The services will be conducted by Pastor Wietz. The interment will be in Cedar Grove Cemetery.

WHEAT AND CORN ADVANCE.

Sharp Rise in Prices for September Contract Deliveries.

September contract wheat and corn ran to record quotations at the Produce Exchange yesterday. The wheat future scored a net advance of 2⅛ cents and the corn future one of 1½ cents. The closing quotations were: Wheat, 84½c., and corn, 34c., in the strongest bull market seen on the Exchange this year.

The trading from the opening was guided by high and firm Liverpool quotations, confirmation of all reports regarding the necessities of Europe, and new and heavy buying orders. September wheat, which closed on Monday at 82c., opened at 82¾c. The quotation did not go below 82⅝c., and the highest price was the closing one. September corn, which closed at 32½c. on Monday, followed about the same course. It opened at 33⅜c., sold no lower than 33⅝c., and in the last hour of trading advanced steadily to the highest price of the day, 34c., the closing quotation.

Predictions of record prices of 85c. for wheat and 35c. for corn—the September futures—were made on the curb last evening.

Is Ah Moy His Father?

The identity of a bright-looking Chinese boy was inquired into yesterday by United States Commissioner Shields. He was arrested at the Grand Central Station by an Inspector of Niagara Falls who had followed him here on a charge of being unlawfully in this country. However, Ah Moy, a laundryman of 18 Doyers Street, testified that the boy is his son, born in San Francisco twenty years ago and named Chu Ah Quan. He took his son back to China eighteen years ago, and he had just returned. In this he was corroborated by several compatriots, who remembered the circumstances. The Commissioner adjourned the hearing until next Tuesday.

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large assortments of
Articles de Voyage
consisting in part of
Leather Suit Cases,
Hand & Traveling Bags,
Richly Fitted
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MORE TARIFF PROTESTS

Complaints Against the Levying of Import Duties on Goods Under the New Law.

BIJUR WINS HIS TEST CASE

Actors and Actresses Reach Port on a Steamship, but Comparatively Little Is Collected from Them for Their Personal Property.

Two protests were filed at the Custom House yesterday against the levying of import duties under the new tariff law on goods which arrived in this port and were entered on Saturday, July 24, prior to the closing of the Custom House at 4 o'clock. The first protest was filed by Curie, Smith & Mackie of Exchange Place, representing the owners of a consignment of merchandise brought over on the steamship Paris. The second protest was put in by the representative of an importing firm which received a bill of goods from London on the steamship Manitoba.

Both of these protests were made on the ground that the importations involved were properly entered at the Custom House before the new Tariff act was signed by the President. The protests will be formally considered by the Custom House officers designated for that purpose. Usually a month or six weeks will elapse before a protested case gets out of the Custom House and into the hands of the General Appraisers.

In the liquidation department of the Custom House, which is in charge of Deputy Collector Esterbrook, the work of liquidating the entries of imported merchandise which arrived in port on Saturday, July 24, is said to be progressing as rapidly as careful compliance with the necessary formalities permits. Of the entries that have reached the proper officers in the Custom House, at least 25 per cent. have been liquidated.

A decision of peculiar interest to importers was handed down by Judge Beekman, in Part III. of the Special Term of the Supreme Court, last Saturday. If sustained by the higher courts this decision will put a stop to the practice of some importers who borrow money to pay for imports and deduct the amount of the debt thus contracted from the assessment of their taxable personal property. The Tax Commissioners have found that a large proportion of importers resort to this practice, and while extending their importing business they have avoided paying taxes on many thousands of dollars of personal property on the plea that their "just debts" must be deducted from their assets. The importers have thus taken advantage of the provisions of the United States Constitution which forbids any taxation of imports other than that imposed by the Government.

In 1892 there was an amendment to the laws of this State excluding certain debts from the legal construction of "just debts." This amendment read, in part: "But no deduction shall be made or allowed for or on account of any debt or liability contracted or incurred in the purchase of non-taxable property or securities owned by him, or held for his benefit, nor for or on account of any indirect liability or surety, guarantor, indorser, or on account of any debt or account of any debt or liability contracted or incurred for the purpose of evading taxation."

Under this amendment the New York Tax Commissioners endeavored to assess on the personal taxable property of importers, without regard to the "just debts" incurred by borrowing money to pay for imports. The importers resisted and a test case was brought by Moses Bijur of the firm of Sartorious & Co., importers of tobacco, in Water Street. Mr. Bijur's personal property was assessed last year at $10,000. He claimed exemption on the plea that his debts exceeded his taxable personal property. The Tax Commissioners refused to cancel the assessment.

Mr. Bijur's lawyers, Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, secured a writ of certiorari from Judge Stover, and took the case into court for review. It was argued before Judge Beekman last November, and the decision has just been rendered in favor of the Tax Commissioners.

The Atlantic Transport Liner Manitoba from London yesterday landed among her sixty passengers a little band of theatrical pilgrims, including E. Y. Backus, manager of the Empire Theatre, and one of the cast of "Under the Red Robe," and his wife, Lillian Thurgate; Arthur R. Lawrence and Rowland Buckstone of "The Prisoner of Zenda" company, and Miss Cissy Fitzgerald. Miss Fitzgerald had learned something about the Dingley tariff law and, although she brought over all sorts of things, the dutiable portion of her belongings came over as freight. Among the latter were three coach horses, three carriages, an English thrush, two dogs, several cases of harness, and three trunks. She had only five trunks as baggage, and these safely passed scrutiny. Miss Fitzgerald said she expects to appear in a musical comedy under the direction of Daniel Frohman in the Empire Theatre before long. Afterward she may go to Paris to appear in her dances there.

Rowland Buckstone expressed surprise that duty should be laid on theatrical tools of trade, but promptly paid the small duty demanded. Carleton Wiggins, a well-known artist of Brooklyn and this city, who for the last two and a half years has been residing abroad, was also a passenger on the Manitoba, accompanied by his family.

The Allan State Line steamship State of Nebraska brought a small number of saloon passengers. They were not excited by the new tariff regulations, and the duties collected on their baggage amounted to very little. Among the State of Nebraska's passengers was Dr. Magnus MacLean of Glasgow University, who is a delegate to the annual session of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, to be held this year in Toronto.

IMPOSING PENAL DUTIES.

Deputy Collector Phelps Explains the Matter to Importers.

Dudley F. Phelps, Deputy Collector in charge of the Law Division of of the Custom House, and H. E. Esterbrook, Deputy Collector in charge of the Division of Liquidations, have explained to importers just what the rehabilitated Section 7 of the laws means. This section refers to the penal duties to be imposed in cases where goods imported into this country are undervalued.

Those who are most affected by the new law are importers of fancy goods and novelties. Col. Phelps asserts that no dozen men, experts in the business, would appraise articles of this kind anywhere near the same figure. Under the old law importers were allowed a margin of 10 per cent. before any penalty was inflicted. Then it was 2 per cent. ad infinitum. Now, if a Government appraiser fixes the valuation at 1 per cent. above the importer's invoice, an additional duty of 1 per cent. is added and another 1 per cent. for every 1 per cent. of such excess over the value named in the invoice.

"Under the present law," Col. Phelps said yesterday, "the penalty may be imposed only up to 50 per cent. of the value of the merchandise. Then we are directed to make a seizure. Under the old law we figured out one time that Collis P. Huntington owed the Government $400,000 for a painting that he had imported. It was all due to a clerical error in making out the invoice, Mr. Huntington got his picture at a fair valuation. On another occasion a line in a long invoice called for photographs valued at 15 cents. The appraisers found that the collection was worth that much each. The importers were presented with a bill for $3,000, which was the amount of the duties and penalties imposed under the law. Of course, as it was clearly a clerical error, the goods were seized and the matter was compounded with the consignees."

SILK OR TRIMMINGS?

Tariff Question About Ribbons That Puzzles the Experts.

Custom House experts have been discussing a knotty question: Are silk ribbons "manufactured silk" or "trimmings"? Ribbons are not mentioned in the Dingley Tariff act. The subject was yesterday considered at a meeting in the office of Collector Bidwell. There were present Special Deputy Collector Couch, Deputy Collectors Phelps and Esterbrook, and Special Deputy Naval Officer Gourley. Some advised assessing ribbons as "trimmings," at 60 per cent. ad valorem; others as "manfactured silk," at 50 per cent. ad valorem. It is likely that to-day another conference will be held, and that Appraiser Wakeman will be at it.

The Naval Officer contends that ribbons, whether for trimming headgear, sashes for waists, adornment of garments, garters, adjunct to coiffure, or what not are trimmings, and bases his opinion on a decision of the United States Supreme Court. This was in the case of Roberson, Collector, against Edelhoff and others, Jan. 6, 1890. It was in regard to customs dues on ribbons—hat trimmings. The Court held substantially that silk ribbons, not being specially provided for in the tariff, were "trimmings," and should be so assessed.

The tentative entries of ribbons since July 23 have been for trimmings, and deposits at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem were tendered and accepted. The question of classification came up on final liquidation.

For 15 days and 15 nights it rained—your trousers got the worst of it.

Business got the worst of it.

Now we are making up your loss and our lost time.

Trousers that were $4 to $9; now $2 for sizes 27, 28 and 29 waist; $3 for all sizes above.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

WITHDRAWALS FROM BOND.

Statistics Showing the Effect of the Improved Demand and Tariff Changes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The following statement was issued to-day from the Treasury Department:

"The advance sheets of the monthly summary of finance and commerce for the month of June, 1897, about to be issued by the Bureau of Statistics, show a heavy decrease as to goods held in bonded warehouses as compared with preceding years. The causes for unusual withdrawals have been mainly in anticipation of a change in the tariff, and also an increasing demand for consumption. The value of goods remaining in bond June 30 was $18,135,723. As compared with the same day of the preceding year there is a decrease of $33,318,619.

"The lowest point to which goods in warehouse fell previously to the present was $31,430,534 in February, 1895; and since July, 1893, the highest point to which the value of goods in warehouse has reached was in July, 1896, $52,041,108. In anticipation of the Wilson tariff act the value of goods in warehouse rose from $40,100,000 in April, 1894, to $51,202,000 in July of that year.

"There were heavy withdrawals of cotton manufactures in anticipation of tariff changes. On June 30, 1896, the value of cotton manufactures in bond was $1,202,398, as against $854,811 the same day of June this year. The heavy decrease in this schedule is found in cotton cloth, bleached, dyed, and colored, &c., the value of which was almost $400,000 less on June 30, 1897, than on the same day of the preceding year.

"The total value of fruits held in warehouse June 30, 1896, was $230,206, and on June 30, 1897, $40,113. The remarkable decrease shown under this heading relates to plums and prunes, of which there were on June 30, 1896, in bonded warehouses, 4,802,824 pounds of the value of $176,517, while on June 30, 1897, there were but 2,015 pounds in bond of the value of $208.

"In the manufactures of leather the decrease in gloves furnished the heaviest item, from $410,086 to $176,783. There is a heavy decrease in silk and manufactures thereof, the value of which on June 30, 1896, in warehouse was $2,311,774, and on June 30, 1897, $719,981.

"The decrease as to sugar is particularly marked. On June 30, 1896, the value of all sugar in warehouses was $14,557,175, and on June 30, 1897, $1,890,402. The heavy decrease is as to the cane sugars not above 16 Dutch standard, of which there were in bond June 30, 1896, 542,910,492 pounds, of the value of $13,003,173, and on June 30, 1897 there were 68,751,851 pounds, of the value of $1,273,994.

"The quantity of tobacco in warehouses June 30, 1896, was in the leaf, 30,184,856 pounds, valued at $15,250,179, and on June 30, 1897, 9,229,798 pounds of the value of $6,418,798. No material decrease is shown in the holdings of manufactured tobaccos.

"Under the wool schedule there is another marked falling off, particularly in the item of cloths. The value of wool in bond on the last day of the fiscal year 1896 is shown to have been $6,693,283, and on the last day of the fiscal year 1897, $1,470,908.

"The heavy withdrawals have been of course of dutiable goods. The total value of dutiable merchandise in bond June 30, 1896, was $50,015,180, and on June 30, 1897, $16,883,790, while the value of free goods June 30, 1896, was $1,439,162, and on June 30, 1897, $1,251,933.

"Two causes have combined to lower the stock of goods in bond, namely: an awakening demand for consumption and changes either actual or anticipated in the new tariff which is now a law."

Two Families Aided.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions in response to its recent appeal for $120, with which to provide suitably for one year for a widow with six children: "Elberon," $25; "I. B. F.," $20; "Cash," "A Friend," John D. Archbold, Mrs. T. M. Adams, "L. M.," and "E. I.," $10 each; Mrs. Henry C. Conger, "S. G. N.," "L. K. B.," "Cash," Mrs. A. D. Hoyt, "H. H. P.," Mrs. H. C. Schwab, and "H. R. W.," $1 each. The society also acknowledges the following contributions in response to its appeal in behalf of a blind man and his family: Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, $57; Mrs. R. R. B. and "No. 4," $1 each. As sufficient money for both these cases has been received, no further contributions will be required.

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The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

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Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Sousa's Concerts, To-day. 4 P. M.
Pain's Fireworks, Evgs., except Sun. & Mon.
Parry Opera Company.
"VERY LITTLE FAUST" Sat. Mat. 4 P. M. Week days 9 P.M.
with a selected cast, including Dorothy Morton, Truly Shattuck, Allene Crater, Delia Stacey, Harry Luckstone, Alf Whelan, and Richard F. Carroll. Metropolitan Chorus and Corps de Ballet.

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WORLD IN WAX AND GRAND CONCERTS.
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Exhibits every hour from 1 to 5, 8 to 10.

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Every evening at 8, including Sunday.
Continued Success of the Popular Concerts by the Metrop